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T Note.—Mr. Islac Knapp, the late publisher,
as transferred his interest in the subscription-list
by Gaerson, for two years from the first of Januthe pecuniary concerns of the Liberators ander the direction and supervision of a commissing of the following gentlemen: Francis, Saucel Philipping, Ellis Gray Loriging, Chickey, William Bassett. cerns of the LIBERATOR

WM. LUYD GARRISON, Editor.

VOL. XI .-- NO. 14.

CONGRESS

speech of Mr. Giddings, of Ohio.

special of Mr. Thompson, of South on the proposition of Mr. Thompson, of South on the proposition of Mr. Thompson, of South one for the removal, subsistence, and benefit of for the removal, subsistent, and veneral of the Seminale Chiefs and Warriors as may Delivered in the U. S. for emigration. nurender for emigration. Delivered in the House of Representatives, February 9, 1841.

[CONTINUED.] Mr. Chairman, I have called the attention of the ittee to what is officially announced as the nd principal cause of this war, and also to of the proximate and immediate causes. I so man can doubt that it originated in the atno man can doubt that it originates in the act the Executive to support slavery by the case and efforts of our national Government, in on, as I think, of the constitution and of the of the free States. I propose to investigate better that led to its renewal and continuous.

e 6th of March, 1837, General Jesup enterntional arrangement with the Sem ans, by which st was agreed that hostiliimmediately cease; that the Indians grate west of the Mississippi; that they cure in their lives and property; and es, their homa-fida property, should ac-em. By the terms of this compact, no uded except those who were call ma-fida property ' of the Indians, although d. Gen. Jesup, and the Indian agent, all ying that the Indians were controlled by These blacks comprised both fugitive ople of color, who were connected e Indians by marriage and consanguinity. to separate them appears to me to have

lian who had married a fugitive slave, and family of children, would not, in my opiner marched off into interminable slavery, imself should go west. Nor do I believe They are all the enemies try, fighting in arms against us. us much treasure and the blood of men. If they will now surrender them-soners of war, I would send them all west person can doubt our perfect right to nk justice to the nation and to the For General Jesup's attempt to separate

ompact between General Jesup and the Inrs date on the 6th March. On the 18th of th, a soleon remonstrance against this of War These gentlemen totally objectny pacification that did not provide for the redians going west until they should take and to their owners the slaves who had escaped heir masters in Florida. The remonstrance be found at 55th page of executive documents. House of Representatives, No. 225, of the 3d a of the 25th Congress. It is an interesting but of too great length for me to read at this. It shows, in a most palpable light, the men in regard to e and object of this war. Whatever others are thought upon that subject, it is clear that on for the purpose of aiding them in holding aves; and they declare it incompatible with or and dignity of the nation to permit the In-emigrate until they shall bring the slaves their owners. I have no doubt they felt were correct in their views; nor do I be-entertained a doubt of the justice and protaxing the free States to any extent in supery. There was, however, a cessation of notwithstanding these remonstrances. eased for a time to plunder the dedefenceless women and children;

ritive slaves remained vet hidden in verglades of that untraversed counthe people of Florida. I will not onclusions of my own mind, however, on but will give you the words of a high Government, who was on the spot, and who so positive knowledge. I refer to General ho, in a letter dated 29th March, 1837, and Colonel John Warren, speaking of the the Indians to maintain the peace agreed There is no disposition on the part of body of the Indians to renew hostilities; will, I am sure, faithfully fulfil their ens. if the inhabitants of the territory be pru-But any attempt to seize their negroes or other by would be followed by an immediate resort e have the authority of General Jesup for

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at the Indians were anxious to maintain that he was at the same time apprehensive people would attempt to seize the Indian What reason General Jesup had to that the people of Florida would be otherwise. in prudent, or what reason he had to fear would seize the Iadian negroes, I know not. ly exhibited fears upon the subject. For, April, being seven days subsequent to Warren, we find that he issued a order in the following words: 'The Com-General has reason to believe that the inof unprincipled white men with the negro the Seminole Indians, if not immediate ed, will prevent their emigration, and lead wal of hostilities. The order goes on to any person not connected with the public any person not connected with the public from entering upon the territory assigned to ans. In this order we have official intellit the whites did in fact interfere with the aves, or, in other words, they began to rob eir slaves almost as soon as hostililacks during the suspension of hostilities, to information in this order, and are left to ourse pursued towards them from the evitly rapacious to rob the Indians of Toes under such circumstances, it is easy in opinion as to the safety of the free color-e found with the Indians. How many of any, were made slaves, we know not. On April, twelst dame of the safety of the color of d, twelve days after the date of his let-Warren, Gen. Jesup wrote to Governor ing: 'If the citizens of the territory be pru-war may be considered at an end. But mot to interfere with the Indian negroes mas an immulate resort to hostilities. The rol their masters, and they have heard of your legislative council. Thirty or Indian negro men were at and near my with March. But of two or three citizens of Florida, said rech of negroes, caused them to disperse del I doubt whether they will come in all events the emigration will be delay. events, the emigration will be delay apprehend, in consequence of the

ssment into which General Jesup is quite apparent, notwithstanding his 5th April. The people were anxious slaves. The negroes, it would seem, constant apprehension, and fled when a came into their vicinity. Whether egroes had cause for that fear, we are



the public fund.

4. Lieutenant Searle is charged with the execution of this order.'

the savenoiders in capturing and recovering their slaves. This same protest goes on to recount facts in regard to their slaves having run away, and finding a place of refuge in the Indian country, and the concluding of an armistice by General Jesup, without getting their slaves back, and then the signers add: 'Against such a course, a course so destructive of their rights and interests, the citizens of St. Augastine, and others, in public meeting assembled, for themselves and on behalf of the inhabitants of East Florida generally, do most solemally protest.' This, sir, is the solemn protest of the citizens of Florida against any cessation of hostilities upon other terms than of getting back their slaves, or rather of permitting them to enter the Indian country to obtain their slaves. The horror with which the negroes, both Indian slaves and free blacks, regarded those who came within their territory for the purpose of catching slaves, is shown by the letter of General Jesup just quoted; in which

blacks, regarded those who came within their territory for the purpose of catching slaves, is shown by the letter of General Jesup just quoted; in which he states that thirty Indian negroes, in and about his camp, at once ran away when they heard that two men were there in quest of slaves.

With these people, the great, important, and absorbing subject appears to have been slaves, not peace. Indeed, we have their solemn protest against continuous process of the south, and has been, collected in the free States, and seed to buy up the fugitive slaves of the south, which is shown by the function of the purpose of inquiring whether I allude to them, or to their constituents. If the garment does not fit them, why do they attempt to force it on? I allude to the fact, that money is, and has been, collected in the free States, and seed to buy up the fugitive slaves of the south, which is the purpose of inquiring whether I allude to them, or to their constituents. If the garment does not fit them, why do they attempt to force it on? I allude to the function of the purpose of inquiring whether I allude to them, or to their constituents. If the garment does not fit them, why do they attempt to force it on? I allude to the function of the purpose of inquiring whether I allude to them, or to their constituents.

by should have their slaves secured to them. They re unwilling that the treasure of the nation should use to be poured out until they should have their but mentioned; and I should like to compare the

In a letter, dated Tampa Bay, 25th May, directed to Lieutenant Colonel Harney, General Jesup says: 'If you see Powel (Oceola,) tell him I shall send out and take all the negroes who belong to the white people. And he must not allow the Indian negroes to mix with them. Tell him I am sending to Cuba for bloodhounds to trail them; and I intend to hang every one of them who does not come in.'

If the negroes, who appear to have controlled the Indians, had quietly suffered themselves to be trailed with bloodhounds, or to be hanged for their love of liberty, they would have well deserved to be slaves. Another important piece of intelligence we have here also. The expenditure of \$5,000 for

gusting warfare. The taking fugitive slaves is regarded, by northern people, as a most ignominious employment; so much so, that scarcely a man can be found who will do it publicly. Yet, it seems that our military officers in Florida were openly engaged in it.

I will now call the attention of this committee to

that portion of Gen. Jesup's order which fastens that portion of Gen. Jesup's order which lastens upon the people of this nation the character of slave-holders, and the purchasers of slaves; by which this nation, boasting of its liberty and its regard for equal rights, became a 'dealer in human flesh.' I refer to that portion of the order which declares the refer to that portion of the order which declares the slaves to be 'taken on account of government, and held to the order of the Secretary of War.' On the 24th September, 1837, General Jesup wrote the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, saying: 'The Semi-land of the Secretary of the Semi-land of th incle negroes are now all the property of the public. I have promised Abraham the freedom of his family if he prove faithful to us; and I shall certainly hang him if he be not faithful.

Mr. Chairman, I think the people of my district will be slow to admit that General Jesup possessed the constitutional power, or the right, to make then slaveholders. Some of them, I am sure, will disdain all title to these slaves, and, like General Taylor, will refuse to have any concern or connexion with this transaction. They will, I am confident, deny the right of General Jesup, or of the Honorable Secretary of War, to pay out their money for the purchase of slaves. Nor do I believe they will admit the justice or honor of selling the freedom of a man's family for the purchase of his fidelity, as promised by General Jesup to Abraham. If I un-derstand the letter referred to, this Abraham was taken into the service of government, for the pur-pose of acting as a pilot to lead our men to the hab-itation of other blacks, for the purpose of capturing more slaves and Indians. If he proved faithful to our troops and a traitor to his own kindred and friends, then his wife and children-the objects o his affections—were to have their freedom; but it he refused to betray his own people, he was to be hanged, and his family enslaved. Sir, I know not how other gentlemen view this transaction, but I am free to declare that it does not comport with my

own views of honor or justice.

But, sir, where are those slaves? Are they set at liberty, or have they been sold into slavery The purchase was certainly a very extraordinar transaction, and one that will excite inquiry. The slaves remained at Fort Pike for many months. And, if I had time, I would read to the committee a curious correspondence representing their being employed in such manner as to earn their living, and the like; but I will not detain the committee for

hat purpose. The manner in which they were to be finally disslaves, he says:

'I would respectfully suggest whether there are not other objections to the purchase of these negroes by the United States. It seems to me, that a proposition to Congress to appropriate money to pay for them, and their transportation to Africa, could its authority be for that course obtained, or for any other disposition of them, would create great and extensive of judge, except from the documents before ween the Indians and our army, it appears, and difficulty whatever. But the difficulty is low the negroes of citizens who had been captured and extended in a sum of the sum of t



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD --- OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

SELECTIONS.

Reply of the Executive Committee of the Amer-

ican Anti-Slavery Society. The Executive Committee of the American Anti-

ican and Foreign Committee, after adverting to the fact that at that time the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society was composed chiefly of themselves, aftirm that their determination to stand aloof from the controversy, was the circumstance in which 'the attempt to alienate from them the confidence of abolitionists generally, had its origin.' The progress of events since that 'ime, proves how sagacious was the judgment which detected in their significant silence, an evidence that they were no longer worthy of the solemn trust reposed in them—that, however competent they had shown themselves in all previous emergencies, they were unequal to that—and being so, how could it be supposed, for a single moment, that they would be able to defend the more critical positions, which the deliance of while excition was not acted upon until ofter the be supposed, for a single moment, that they would be able to defend the more critical positions, which the daily advance of public opinion would require them to assume! Among those who rebuked them for their expressive silence in regard to the Clerical Appeal, was Rev. Ames A. Phelps, who had, until a short time previous, been one of their own number and editor of the Emancipator, but who was then filling the post of General Agent to the Massachu which had appeared in the Liberator:

'The measure ('the Boston Schism,') meets with o favor among genuine abolitionists of any sort, in he country generally, and cannot succeed, if attempt-J. Indeed, we do not believe it will ever be attempt-Of course, our friends abroad will not feel unde necessity of spending their time and strength at it. It has been a farce and a failure from the

Such was the judgment of Amos A. Phelps, one of the foremost of the seceders in 1840, and now one of the main pillars of the American and Foreign Society. The editor of the Emancipator copied this paragraph, with brief strictures, to which Mr. Phelps

'That for aught the Emancipator has ever said o ne to enlighten the public on the subject, the Bos-aschism might erethis have been the schism of the sole country, and new organization been any thing

but a failure."

'That it is hoped the American Anti-Slavery Society and its worthy editor, "" when, by its agents or otherwise, as in the present case, it helps one of its auxiliaries into trouble, that it will have the mag-

The editor of the Emancipator replies, 'Brother Phelps has treated us fraternally, and we hasten to make our amends. We knock under to Massachusetts, and are glad the 'schism' took place in a region so well able to bear it. It has been well taken care of. Requiescat in pace.'

Thus, the Clerical Appeal was branded by A. A. Phelps as 'a farce and failure,' which met 'with no favor among genuine abolitionists of any sort,' as a 'schism,' which, but for the Emancipator, 'might have been the schism of the whole country, and in which he distinctly charges the 'American Society Emacipator from the odium which deservedly at-

se, help an auxiliary into tro from his lethargy, rejoices at the result, and officiates with a solemn 'Requiescat in pace,' at the obsequies of the fallen foe!

The Committee of the American Anti-Slavery

To maintain the official organ of the Society was Society, admitting corrupt and bigoted sectarism into council, preserved through all the strife, an official but not a dumb silence. With but one or two ex-

ceptions, they were members of the same religious denomination with the clerical appellants, and so strong was their real sympathy for each other, that they did not disavow the partiality which the latter claimed to exist between them. Some of their agents were actively engaged in promoting the dis-sension, and they received no rebuke. The next point of the 'statement,' requiring no-

tice, relates to the embarrassment of the Society's finances. It complains that the agents of the Committee were excluded from those 'districts of country that could furnish more than was required for op-erations within their own limits. This is true, but the Committee received their appointment from the Society, subject to that restriction. It was not imposed by local or State Societies, but by the annua meeting. Their acceptance on that condition was voluntary, and by the act of acceptance, they came, themselves, a party to the agreement. This complaint, therefore, is unreasonable. Nor is it less so, to complain because the State Societies declined to rescind that restriction, since the latter found it impossible to collect sufficient means to support their local operations. Had they acceded to the re-quest of the National Committee, their own efforts must have been wholly suspended. The same rea-son was as operative after, as before the special meeting in January, and hence it was that 'but an incon ble sum was contributed by the State Socie-The Executive Committee were undoubtedly sorely pressed by their embarrassments at that time but those to whom they appealed for aid were equal-ly so; and when so plain and sound a reason as this presents itself, why should other, and invidious ones be alleged, which are calculated only to aggravate instead of relieve, and to engender blind persona nimosities?

There was another reason for the restriction about named. It was to prevent the collision of local and general interests, by which the harmony and suc-cess of our operations had already been endangered. It was stated, moreover, not in arbitrary and abso lute terms, but in the form of a recommendation which left the Executive Committee at liberty to enter any field with the concurrence of the local soci ty. Their failure to obtain that concurrence, is onfirmatory of the fact already stated,—that they no longer possessed the confidence of abolitionists, which was the true cause of their diminished success in the collection of funds.

On behalf of the friends of human liberty through-

out the country, we appeal from the charge which the American and Foreign Committee have preferred against them,—that they refused to furnish the necessary means for sustaining the interests of the cause. During the year, the aggregate of receipts into the treasury was greater than in any previous year, being nearly \$48,000. We cannot sufficiently admire the alacrity with which such a large sum was contributed, while deep-seated distrust rankled in the minds of the donors. This munificent provision, under such circumstances, and when every branch of productive industry was embarrassed because treasured as a living respect to the contribution. precedent, is a living memorial of disinterness, and sacrifice to humanity, to which histo ry furnishes few parellels.

The statement concerning the Emancipator is not full, nor is it clear, as far as it goes. An effort is made to impress the mind of the reader with the belief that the official organ of the Society belonged by right, to the members of the Executive Com tee as individuals, and not to the Society itself. It is affirmed that the members of the Committee were The Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society, have taken into consideration the foregoing documents, most of which were published in the Emancipator of February 25th, and they deem it necessary, for the sake of truth and history, to offer a plain exposition in reply. As the 'Statement of the Executive Committee of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society' embraces all controvered matter in regard to which they have any vinceted matter in regard to which they have any vincetted matter in regard to which they have any vincetted matter in regard to which they have any vincetted matter in regard to which they have any vincetted matter in regard to which they have any vincetted matter in regard to which they have any vincetted matter in regard to which they have any vincetted matter in regard to which they have any vincetted matter in regard to which they have any vincetted matter in regard to which they have any vincetted matter in regard to which they have any vincetted matter in regard to which they have any vincetted matter in regard to which they have a like have the Seciety were employed. ication to offer, we propose in the first place to pass briefly in review.

The Clerical Appeal is spoken of as marking of origin of the dissensions which subsequently pring up among the abolitionists of the U.S. It is proposented as having been a local dispute. Except of the dissensions which subsequently in which such obligations have been violated. The American Anti-Slavery Society had paid in the agreement of the dispute of the dispu le origin of the dissensions which subsequently brang up among the abolitionists of the U.S. It is appresented as having been a local dispute, excessively aggravated by one of the contending parties, avolving nothing essential to the integrity or efficiency of the anti-slavery cause, and calling for no instance can be cited in which such obligations have been violated. The American Anti-Slavery Society had paid in the aggregate, for the support of its official organ, the Emancipator, more than fifteen thousand dollars, over all its receipts. No expenditures on its account, had ever been defraved by the individuals of the Country animadversion from the National Executive Committee. We are happily able to cite authorities on this point, that must appear conclusive. The American and Foreign Committee, after adverting to the fact that at that time the Executive Committee of genuous, to attempt a justification of the transfer of

the previous year, was not acted upon until after the Annual Meeting. It is trivial, therefore, for the American and Foreign Committee to affirm the ne-

cessity of renewing an unexpired engagement, in vindication of the transfer.

The impossibility of obtaining funds for the continuance of the Emancipator, is another alleged reason for its transfer. The amount requisite to sustain it until the Annual Meeting of the Society, was little if any core than the property of the society was little if any core than the property of the society was little if any core than the property of the society was little if any core than the property of the society of lling the post of General Agent to the second state of the Annual Meeting of the Society. He acknowledges in letter published in the Emancipator of Feb. 8, was little, if any more than one hundred and fifty was little, if any more than one hundred and fifty dollars—the Society itself would then have provident to the society itself would then have provident to the society of the society itself would then have provident to the society of the society itself would be society of the soc ded for its longer continuance. The ability of the Committee to obtain such an inconsiderable sum, Committee to obtain such an inconsiderable sum, will not be doubted, when it is known that at the time of the transfer, the balance of the Society's stock in their hands over all its liabilities, was nearly \$12,000! 'At this crisis,' say the American and Foreign Committee, 'the N. Y. City A. S. Society "magnanimously stepped forward and offered to sustain the paper,' &c. One of our number was then a reacher of the Freeties Committee and he then a member of the Executive Committee, and he affirms that no such proposition was ever communicated to them, but that the Editor of the Emancipator, without any authority whatever, and without even the knowledge of the Executive Committee, entered into negotiation with that Society, and virtually consummated the engagement before it was submitted to them for their action. The first knowledge they had of the proposition, was communicated by the reading of the following preamble and resolution, by Joshua Leavitt, then and yet the Editor

of the Emancipator: "Whereas the financial condition of the Society does not permit the continuance of the Emancipator in the hand of the Committee, or to reimburse sub-scribers who have paid in advance, and as it is desi-rable the paper should be continued in this city;

Resolved, That the publishing agent be authorized to sell the subscription books of the Emancipator to the Executive Committee of the City Anti-Slavery Society, including the arrears due from subscribers, provided they will supply those who have paid in advance, amounting to about \$1000, and will publish the paper at least a year, under the charge of the

and its worthy editor,' as participants, and hopes, taches to him, for such a signal violation of honor that when they, by their 'agents or otherwise, as in and trust, as is exhibited in his conduct. Not cone, that tent with depriving the Society of its official organ they will have the magnanimity, to say the least, to he shared the bounty of a resolution passed at the help it out; and the editor of the Emancipator, after the battle was fought and won, suddenly arouses the Secretaries and Editor be paid up to the day of

To maintain the official organ of the Society was assuredly one of the most important trusts confided to the Committee. Was it maganimous in them to transfer it to a hostile body? The American and Foreign Committee deny that the City Society was hostile to the American, but what stronger evidence of the facts is needed than their participancy in a blow that was treacherously aimed at its very life! The Executive Committee of that Society issued a printed circular on the eve of the annual meeting, which commences thus:

May 9th, 1840. Dear Sir-At a meeting of the Executive Commit-Dear Sir—At a meeting of the Executive Commit-tee of the New-York City Anti-Slavery Society, held on the 5th instant, you were appointed a delegate to represent the Society at the next annual meeting of the Parent Society, to be held in this city on the 12th

After representing a large proportion of the abolimists who were about to assemble, as intent on destroying the American Anti-Slavery Society, and on wresting it from its legitimate purpose to support pinions which they branded as odious, the circular concludes by saying:

'To be entitled to vote, you must be a member of the Parent Society, or some one of its auxiliaries. If you are not now a member of either, we invite you to call at the office of the City Society, No. 9 Spruce street, second story, and subscribe to its Constitution before the business meetings of the American Society. ommence, which will probably be on Tuesday next, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

By order, &c. C. B. HATCH, Secretary.

Several hundred of these circulars were distribu-Several hundred of these circulars were distributed in the city and neighborhood, and a large number sent into New Jersey, by order of Joshua Leavitt. There are no conditions of membership specified, such as an acknowledgment of the great truths of nature with regard to human freedom, or of any principle which the American Anti-Slavery Society regards as essential to membership. It asks no questions—requires no convictions. It does not address itself to known abolitionists. It simply appoints, then appeals to prejudice, and offers to clothe, purchance the worst enemies of freedom, with an purchance the worst enemies of freedom, with an official right to invade her sanctuary, and to blast the hopes of the toil-worn and bleeding slave. Never, before, was exhibited such reckless indifference to principle; but thanks to the promptitude, the devotion and the integrity of American abolitionists, this daring plot was signally defeated, and the platform of the National Society preserved in its original, simple and uncompromised character.

We can hardly suppose it possible for any honest aind to require a more direct proof of hostility to the American Society, than is furnished by this at-tempt to substitute a base material for the sterling currency of truth.

With regard to the appropriations of the Execuwith regard to the appropriations of the Lecture Committee to pay the editor's salary, and the expenses of Messrs. Stanton and Birney to London, at the same time that they declared it impossible to sustain the Emancipator, the fact is fully substantiated by the records of the Committee. It is affirmed that they were 'obliged to fulfil their contract with the editor to the end of the term for which he was engaged, then having a few weeks only to run.'

AGENTS.

MAINE.—Jas.Clarke, Wayne;—Edward Southwick, Augusta;—A. Soule, Bath.

New-Hampshire.—Davis Smith, Plymouth;—N. P. Rogers, Concord;—William Wilbur, Dover;—Leonard Chase, Milford.

Vernunt:—John Bement, Woodstock;—Rowland T. Robinson, North Ferrisburg.

Massachusetts.—Win. E. Kimball Topsfield;—Moses Emery, West Newbury;—C.Whipple, Newbury;port;—Isaac Stearns, Mansfield;—Luther Boutell, Groton;—B. F. Newhall, Saugus; W. S. Wilder, Fitchburg;—J. T. Everett, Princeton;—J. Church, Springfield;—W. & S. B. Ives, Saiem;—Henry Hammond, Dudley;—Daviel G. Holmes, Lowell;—Jusiah V. Marshall, Dorchester and vicinity;—Richard C. French, Fall River;—Wm. Henderson, Handret:—Jase: A. sstin, Nantach: —Elina Richards, Weymonth;—Edward arla, Wo-sster;—Wm. C. Stone, Hatertown;—A. Bearse, Centreville;—Israel Perkins, Lynn;—Elijah Bird, Taunt m.—N. A. Borden, New-Bedford—[IT] For a continuation of this list, see the last page, last column

OLIVER JOHNSON, Printer.

WHOLE NO. 535.

But in a previous paragraph they found an argument for the transfer of the Emancipator on the assertion, that 'the editor's engagement would expire before the annual meeting." With this absurd contradiction in remembrance, we ask the reader to refer to the resolution already quoted, providing for the pay-ment of salaries up to the annual meeting!! It is an incontrovertible fact, that Joshua Leavitt received from the treasury of the American Society, after he entered the service of the City Society, a sum nearly adequate to sustain the Emancipator to the same date! We cannot appreciate the anxiety of the Committee to fulfil their contract with the editor for the few "eeks of his unexpired term, while they violate the superior contract,—to sustain the official organ of the Society,—that sacred trust confided to their integrity and their honor, and rendered doubly

sacred by the absence of every form that presup-poses the possibility of an unfaithful stewardship. The statement under review, says, 'that although appropriations were voted to defray the expenses of Messrs. Birney and Stanton to England, yet, in fact, not a cent in money was paid to either of them by the Executive Committee.' It matters little whether the money was paid or not—the Committee voted it, and it was no fault of theirs, if the result was diffrom the was discretely the material point, the money was finally raised on a pledge of the Society's property, to pay in part, Messrs. Birney and Stanton's expenses; and those gentlemen were subsequently furnished with credentials from the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society whose delegates they a feet were Society whose delegates they a feet were. very Society, whose delegates they in fact were, and whose interests the former faithfully served, by denying to the American Society, a representation

in the London Convention.

The Committee state that the 'trustees' made a conditional tender of the property of the Society to the annual meeting. That proposition was referred to the present Executive Committee of the American Society when the condition that the condition of the American Society when the condition that the condition of the American Society when the condition that the condition of the American Society when the condition that the condition of the American Society when the condition that the condition of the condition that the condition of the can Society, who, after mature deliberation, declined acceding to it, for reasons which they deemed ample, but which it is not necessary to introduce in is connection.

We would advert, as briefly as the nature of the case will admit, to the professions of a pacific dis-position, which are held out by our disaffected breth-They deny that they are hostile to the American Anti-Slavery Society, or that they have made any attempt to injure it. We state in reply, that during the latter part of their administration of its affairs, they maintained a perpetual warfare against it, which was as much more destructive than that of avowed enemies, as is the treachery of the commandant of a besieged fortress, more disastrous than the sesaults of an external foe. The annals of Christian reform present no similar instance of desecrated trust, marked by such total abandonment of prin-ciple. A parallel may be sought in vain, even in the angry partizanship of political clubs. We have no desire to derogate from the character of our op-ponents in any respect; necessity alone forces us to an exposure of conduct, for which charity can find an exposure of contact, for moral turpitude. We appeal to every man's sense of justice—to his sense of Christian obligation, to decide whether it be right or wrong, to violate a solemn trust, confided without reserve, and sustained at such a sacrifice as was the reserve, and sustained at such a sacrifice as was the official organ of the American Anti-Slavery Society. The absence of all legal restraints whatever, proves how unconditional was that trust. It was reposed wholly in the integrity and honor of Arthur Tappan, Lewis Tappan, Joshua Leavitt, James G. Birney, Theodore S. Wright, Simeon S. Jocelyn, La Roy Sunderland, Henry B. Stanton and Samuel E. Cornish. In their hands it was considered safe. Not the slightest suspicion rested on their fidelity to a pecuniary trust, whatever were the misgivings that obtained with regard to their sagacity on other subjects. But the result disappointed all feelings. We jects. But the result disappointed all feelings. We behold them, on the most trivial pretexts, despoiling the Society, of which they were the chosen conservators, of its chief instrumentality, and with singular hardihood, placing it beyond the reach of recovery! On former occasions, when pressed by similar embarrassments, they had sent forth a stirring appeal for aid to prevent the suspension of their op-erations, but no warning voice was heard at this critical juncture, with reference to the Emancipator. The alleged inability of the Committee to sustain it, —the alternative, if means should not be furnished for that pupose,—nay, even the possibility of its fail-ure, were not so much as whispered of, to the friends of the cause. Such exposures would have brought prompt relief; but they would also have deprived the Committee even of the idlest pretext for the

We ask every impartial mind to pause, and to contemplate the position of the American and Foreign Committee. Can any one conceive of an act of higher hostility to the old Society, than is here escribed? And yet that Committee say, in the locument before us, 'As to the zeal with which we are charged, for the overthrow of the American Anti-Slavery Society-having never cherished it, we have never shown it. That zeal was signally ex-hibited by Lewis Tappan, when he offered a resolution at one of the last meetings of the Executive Committee previous to the annual meeting in May, 1840, that the office of the American Anti-Slavery So-crety be abandoned? Although assented to by James G. Birney and other members, it was not officially acted on. It was, however, fully carried out, as

will be seen in the following paragraph.

With respect to the assignment of the Society's property, referred to in one of the foregoing documents signed by Joseph Marriage, Jr., it is substantially correct. The Executive Committee were conscious that they had lost the confidence of their conscious that they had lost the confidence of their considerated best good responders to the confidence of their con stituents, and had good reason for supposing that they would be removed from office, at the approaching annual meeting. Three weeks previous to its assembling, after transferring the Emancipator, they took possession of all the property of the Society, amounting to about \$12,000,and removed it to another building, in pursuance of the following resolu-tion, offered by Lewis Tappan:

\*Resolved, That the Recording Secretary be authorized to remove the Society's library, records and furniture, to the room in Clinton Hall, and to occupy the same till after the annual meeting.

By order of Lewis Tappan, the sign was taken down from over the door, and deposited in the cellar of the new office. On being remonstrated with for this unnecessary act of hostility, and requested to place the sign at the door, he replied, that the conditions on which the premises were rented, forbade it! He was himself the negotiator for the office.

Thus was the office of the American Society descreted by its own Executive Committee. Its stock.

troyed by its own Executive Committee. Its stock, furniture, account books, files, &c. were transferred to the office of the American and Foreign Antito the office of the American Slavery Society, where they yet remain. And yet that Society, whose very outfit was at our expense, and whose Executive officers were, and remain to be, the sequestrators of its property, thus standing in perpetual aggressiveness towards us, are proclaiming to the world that they cherish no animosity, and statute had out to us, the oliver herace! they hold out to us the olive branch of peace. We feel that there is some necessity for an apology on our part, for pursuing this unpleasant inquiry so much in detail. It has been to us a painful and reluctunt task. But the historian has no right to inter-pose his own choice, in the selection of materials; he must furnish a faithful transcript of facts. This

We do not deem it necessary here to enter into a discussion of every point which our opponents have brought forward. Those to which we have not adverted, were elaborately treated in an address of the present Executive Committee, published soon after eir accession to office.

their accession to office.

They were authorized, on their appointment, to establish a weekly paper to supply the place of the Emancipator.—After continuing its publication for several months, they found themselves in a position of extreme difficulty with respect to funds. They

also quite evident that some of the people were rest-less under the order of the 5th of April, prohibiting twenty dollars will be allowed to them for each, from these fuller evident that some of the people were rest-less under the order of the 5th of April, prohibiting them from entering the Indian country. When in-telligence respecting that order reached St. Augus-tine, it seems a public meeting was called, and a

tine, it seems a public meeting was called, and a committee appointed to procure its repeal, in order that the white people might enter the Indian country for the purpose of seizing slaves.

This committee, said to be composed of men of high standing, addressed a long letter to General Jesup, in which they say, speaking of the people of Florida: 'While they believe that the accomplishment of a certain pacification must, as it ought, be an object of primary importance in these negotiations, they persuade themselves that the preservation of the negro property belonging to the inhabitants of this desolated country, must be seen by thin to be an object of scarcely less moment.' It is a most undeniable fact, borne out by every part of these official documents, that the people of Florida supposed that the great object of the war was to aid the slaveholders in capturing and recovering their slaves. This same protest goes on to recount facts in regard to their slaves having run away, and finding a place of refuge in the Indian country. and the

extinguishing the flames of war, or stopping the torrent of blood which had so long flowed, until they should have their slaves secured to them. They were unwilling that the treasure of the nation should were unwilling that the treasure of the nation should cease to be poured out until they should have their fellow men brought back into bondage. But, sir, I should fatigue the committee too much were I to refer to a tenth part of the documentary evidence which I have before me on this subject, or to that part which goes to prove the attempts of our government of the subject of retaking forms the subject of retaking forms. The subject of retaking forms the subject of retaking forms are subject of retaking forms are subject of retaking forms. enment officers to get back the slaves who had escaped from their masters; or the manner in which that object entered into the plans of the War Department. Nor have I time to give any considerable portion of the evidence showing how this object business of catching slaves. of capturing slaves and supporting slavery entered into the designs, and was carried out in the movements of the army. The time which may reasona bly be claimed by me will only permit me to gland bly be claimed by me will only permit me to glance at the subject, and to lay before this committee and

the people of this nation a small portion of the facts which I wish I were able to present to them. It will be sufficient in this place to remark, that immediately after these protestations against peace-these official communications showing that the In-dians had no desire to renew the war, and that the only danger to be apprehended was the unlawful in-terference by the people of Florida with the Indian negroes, the flames of war were again lighted up; negroes, the flames of war were again in interesting the treasury of our nation was again placed under contribution; of our nation was again placed under contribution; and the blood of defenceless women and helpless where it officially announced, that they were sent that the contribution of the purpose of railing indians. In this letter we have it officially announced, that they were sent that the contribution of the purpose of railing in the contribution of the purpose of the purp and the blood of defenceless women and helpless children again flowed, in order, as it appears, that slaveholders might recover their slaves. I speak, sir, from official documentary evidence. These facts and those which I intend to refer to are on record in the achieves of our nation, and will descend in all the schieves of our nation, and will descend in all slave States; that their treasure has been appropriately directly and publicly to that purpose; that our

the achieves of our nation, and will descend in all coming time to give character to this unholy war. It would appear, from a perusal of the documents before me, that General Jesup was unable to fulfil his covenant with the Indians, to protect them, and the negroes connected with them; but on this point we have no direct evidence. Certain it is, that he was unable to bring the negroes to terms of subwission. I use the term negroes, because he says, mission. I use the term negroes, because he says, officially, that 'negroes controlled the Indians.' Being unable to subdue the enemy, his troops falling a prey to the unhealthy climate in which he was situated, the citizens being murdered, their habita-tions burned, and his army discouraged, he issued the order No. 160, to which I will now call the attention of the committee. That part to which I particularly refer is in the following words: 'All Indian property captured from this date will belong to the corps or detachment making it.' The sense in which the term property was used in this order is fully explained in a letter of Gen. Jesup to Col Warren, dated a few days subsequent, in which, speaking of the Seminoles, he says: 'Their negroes, cattle, and horses, will belong to the corps by which they are captured. This order bears date on the 3d of August, 1837, and may be found at page 4 of the documents communicated to this House by the Secretary of War on the 27th day of February, 1839. I think that history will record this as the first general order issued by the commander of an American army in which the catching of slaves is held out as an incentive to military duty. I men tion this fact, and bring it to the consideration of the committee with feelings of deep mortification. As an American, I feel humbled at this act, which canot be viewed by the civilized world otherwise than dishonorable to our arms and nation. That this of-ficer, entrusted with the command of our army and the honor of our flag, should appeal to the cupidity the desire of plunder, and the worst of human passions, in order to stimulate his men to effort, is, I think, to be regretted by men of all parties, in all sections of our country. Our national flag, which sections of our country. Our national flag, which floated in proud triumph at Saratoga, which was enveloped in a blaze of glory at Monmouth and Yorktown, seems to have been prostituted in Florida to

the battle-field, he plunges amid their fleeing co-horts to seize upon the sable foe that he may make him his future slave. But I intend to pursue this subject further. shall now show that this government—this nation, composed of twenty-six States, some holding slaves, and some denying the right of man to hold his fellow man in slavery—has been made to deal in slaves; to become the owner of slaves; that the administration, now just going out of power, has dealt in 'human flesh;' that the funds of government, drawn from the pockets of free laborers, have been paid for the capture of fugitive slaves, and the purchase of slaves captured from the Seminole Indians.

And for that purpose, I refer to order No. 175, dated at Tampa Bay, September 6, 1837. It reads as foldated May 1, 1838, speaking of the purchase of their classes.

the base purpose of leading on an organized compa-

try' the battle cry of our army in their advance to

victory; but slares has become the watchword to inspire them to effort. No longer does the warworn veteran, amid the battle's rage, think of his

country's glory, and nerve his arm in behalf of free-

ranks of the enemy, and as the smoke rises from

at with eagle eyes he watches the wave

negro catchers.' Sir no longer is 'our cour

1. The Seminole negroes captured by the arm will be taken on ACCOUNT OF GOVERNMENT, AND HELD SUBJECT TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

2. The sum of eight thousand dollars will be paid to the Creek chiefs and warriors, by whom they were captured, or who were present at the capture, in full for their selim to them.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1841.

As such, we still commend him, desiring that he may ever prove steadfast in the hour of trial, and serviceable in the sacred cause of human freedom. JAMES S. GIBBONS, Chairman.

#### The Clergy. Their Power, Sectism, Conservatism and Pharisaic

Spirit. Spirit.

The fault in the clergy of which we complain, is self-indulgence in lieu of self-denial—a worldly-minded spirit—a love of the praises of men, more than the approbation of the Almighty—a determination to be popular and to oppose every improvement as dangerous innovation, till a majority of the community drive them to its adoption.

Let us see whether we judge them too hard, for it is a dreadful thing to oppose a minister, says one. It is dangerous to oppose the clergy as a second.

one. 'It is dangerous to appose the clergy,' say another. 'I know it,' says a third, but by thei fraits ye shall know it, says a third, but 'by their fruits yes shall know them;' by their fruits shall they be judged. Are they, or are they not, opposed to the moral enterprises of the day, and generally, to every thing that runs not smoothly with the popular current?

In the early stage of the temperance cause, when excessive drinking, and not 'moderate drinking,' was opposed, the ministers engaged in the enterise; because nobody considered themselves in-oderate drinkers. They took the lead, and it added to their power and influence; but when test-total-ism was adopted, there was more opposition, and a proportional defection of the clergy. Ten years ago, Dr. Beecher took the lead in this branch of re-form; but five or six years afterward, at the Gene-ral Association of Massachusetts, held west of Con-position; tiver, he wittenly accounted the next he necticut river, he virtually renounced the part he had taken in this and all other moral enterprises, and spoke against itinerant lecturers, and their admission into the 'sacred desk.'

We have heard a minister in the pulpit in this

neighborhood express his doubts of any benefit from the temperance enterprise, and his belief that all the moral enterprises should be left to the sole management of the clergy. He deprecated the mixing of the church with the world in these cases, and thought them attended with danger to the former that the moral enterprises should not be separated

from religion.

Another minister (Hubbard Winslow,) preached and published six sermons, ridiculing the moral en-terprises, and societies formed for their promotion, and dissuading ministers from engaging He has also interested himself greatly in He has also interested himself greatly in opposition to these movements in other respects. He would say and do 'what the voice of the brotherhood would allow and protect.' He would have his voice guided wholly be the persistent of the protect. wholly by the popular will, and if the popular cur-rent shall lead the way, he and his 'brotherhood' would fall in and float along with it. 'We have not so learned Christ.' How different, how diametrically opposite is this to the self-denying spirit and practice, taught by the spostles!

When anti-masonry began in this country, its friends calculated on great help from the clergy. They supposed the latter would, of course, rejoice to join in opposing the profane rites and ceremonies, the pompous titles and ridiculous mammery, so opposite to Christianity. They found, it is true, a few true-hearted friends of the cause, but were sur-prised and shocked to find the great body of the clergy either cold and indifferent, or wholly opposed to the enterprise. Why? Because many were themselves free-masons, and others would not engage in an unpopular work. On one occasion, when there was a State Convention held in Boston, not a clergyman could be found to officiate as chaplain. They had all deserted, or were 'not at home.' Enough could always be found to attend a masonic processor, apply the developer display of governors. meeting, amid the dazzling display of gewgaws, little aprons and finery, but where the sober, sensi-ble yeomanry of the country were assembled, they were afraid to appear.

When the cause became popular, however, th

ninisters began to cast about them for means t ministers began to cast about them for means to identify themselves just so far, and no farther, than the voice of the brotherbood would allow and protect. They called a meeting in Boston in 1831, and took the subject into serious consideration. Brother Tracy, editor of the Boston Recorder, was a freemason, and consequently had caused some un-easiness and opposition among the brotherhood, all of whom 'are as much opposed to masonry as you are, but'——they don't like the measures. They rust do something. They must conform to public sentiment. Brother Tracy, an ordained editor, must renounce after a fashion, for the time being, and when farther progress in public sentiment should be made, further renunciation must also be made. This was the opinion and advice of no less a man than Dr. Beecher, then the leader not only of that meeting, but of the clergy of New-England. We had our information from one who was present. What a scene—what a sentiment! The christian religion following the voice of the brotherhood; and the voice of the brotherhood public sentiment, or the voice of the world!—Lynn Record.

RESIGNATION OF GOVERNOR GILMER. Judge May offered a resolution in the House of Delegates on Friday, setting forth that the Governor of New-York had demanded of the Governor of Virginia a fugitive from justice legally charged with crime in that Stand now confined in this, but that the Governor Virginia, for the purpose of retaliation, had decline for the present to surrender the fugitive, but that the ought to be surrendered forthwith by Gover which, on motion of Gen. Bayly, wa

laid on the table.

A resolution was then offered by Mr. Taylor, re questing the Governor of Virginia to comthe late Executive order respecting a demand made by the Governor of New-York for the surrender of a fu-gitive from justice, and his reasons for refusal to com-ply with the demand, and also a copy of the demand Gov. Gilmer complied with the request on Frieay, and the matter was discussed at length on Friday evening in the House, without coming to a vote.

When on motion of Mr. Bayly, the House ad-

The House of Delegates took up the subject again on Saturday and adopted, as we learn, a resolution condemnatory of the course of Governor Gilmer, whereupon he immediately resigned his office. The Legislature will probably elect a successor to Gov. G.

### From the Journal of Commerce.

The Old Dominion. The resignation of Governor Thomas W. Gilmer communicated to the Legislature of Virginia last Saturday, appears to have taken every one by surprise. His term of service would not regularly have expired until March 1843. The cause of his resignation was a vote in the House of Delegates disapproving of his refusal to surrender to the Governo of New-York, in compliance with a demand from the latter, Robert F. Curry, charged with having committed forgery in the State of New-York, whence he fled, and being arrested in Virginia, was lodged in the jail of Wheeling, where he still re-The only motive with Governor Gilmer in conditionally refusing the surrender, was to retaliate upon Governor Seward (and perchance bring him to terms,) for having refused to surrender three coloremen, viz., Peter Johnson, Edward Smith, and Isaa ey, when demanded as fugitives from justic by the Governor of Virginia, on account of a charged to have been committed by them in State, which orime consisted in stealing a slave.

The following is his letter to Governor Seward: EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ?

Gonernor:

March Ioth, 1841.

A demand from the Governor of New-York, for the surrender of Robert F. Curry, charged with the crime of forgery under the laws of that State, was this day presented by John D. Dix, the accredited this day presented by John D. Dix, the accredited agent of the Executive of New-York, tegether with a duly certified copy of an indictment, found by the Grand Jury of Tompkins county, in the State of New-York, against the said Curry; and it being stated that the said Curry has been arrested, and is now in custody, within the jurisdiction of this Commonwealth; It is ordered, that the demand for the said Robert F. Curry is in proper form, and will be complied with whenever a similar demand for the surrender of Peter. whenever a similar demand for the surrender of Peter Johnson, Edward Smith and Isaac Gansey, heretofore charged with felony under the laws of this State, shall be complied with by the Governor or other authori-ties of the State of New-York.

ties of the State of New-York.

It is further ordered, to be certified to the Governor of New-York, that measures will be taken for the detention of the said Curry for six months from the time of his arrest, a period sufficient, it is hoped, to enable

the authorities of that State to determine whether the on Saturday, Gov. Gilmer, without any previous no Constitution and laws under which this demand is made, are of as binding force on the State of New-York as on the State of Virginia.

By order of the Governor:

WM. H. RICHARDSON,

The course of Governor Gilmer in his controver sy with Governor Seward, was entirely satisfactory to the Legislature of Virginia, until this last act. which they deemed unconstitutional, and also inconsistent, inasmuch as it denied to New-York the ver right which Virginia claimed from New-York. And although the refusal was intended as a countervali-ing measure, still it was considered wrong in itself, and not of a nature to lical existing differences. The House accordingly passed a resolution of dis-approbation, and immediately on being apprised of the fact, the Governor sent in his resignation. His communication to the House occupies a column and a quarter in the Richmond Enquirer, and concludes It is not the fault of Virginia that our relations with

views as to the high responsibilities of my station

I am, your fellow-citizen, THOMAS W. GILMER.

peared to be conceded that the resignation was complete, and that it only remained for the Legislatur

to elect a new Governor, or to leave the Executive power where the Constitution lodged it in the case which had occurred, viz: in the hand of the first Coun-

party. But discoveries were soon made, which

the morning of that day, several members took their departure for their homes in the western part of the

State; the which going by steam-boat, and the lo

cos by land. When it was found by those of the latter party who remained, that a Governor was to

notion for an adjournment till Monday (the last da

Houses,) was put and carried.

Monday came, and Mr. May's motion to proceed to the election of Governor on that day, came up

end of the session, the propriety of putting the pre

passed in Senate, for changing the Gubern

After he concluded. Mr. May announced that he

Resolved, therefore, by the General Assembly

The grand finale of the affair for the present is

thus described by the Richmond Whig—the Lieut. Governor meantime assuming the chair vacated by

LAST ACT OF THE DRAMA.

We now quote from the the Richmond Enquirer:

f the session, as fixed by a joint resolution of both

ted, they sent an express, with all speed, t call back their absent brethren, which call, we need not say, was promptly obeyed. The whig absen-tces, having gone by water, were beyond the reach

on Saturday, Gov. Gilmer, without any previous notice, and to the astonishment of every body, resigned his office. On that morning, many members of assembly of each party had returned to their homes, in the belief that the business of the session had been virtually brought to a close. At the moment of the reception of the Governor's message, forty-five sear's were vacant in the House of Delegates alone. In five minutes after the message was read, the loco focos poeted an express after five of their number who left Saturday morning finally. They were overtaken nine miles from town, and four of the five returned—the fifth, Mr. Dyer, of the Senate, said he had cut out for Missouri, and would not return. Others of that party, living on the line of the rail-road, or at practicable distances, were written to, and were in their seats yesterday morning. The whigs were thus decidedly outnumbered. Sunday was a busy day, and the locos appeared in large numbers and high spirits. numbers and high spirits.

On Saturday, a law was hastily passed by both Houses, changing the time of the commencement of the Gubermatorial term, and recognizing what we think is unquestionable, the power of the Legisla-It is not the tault of Virginia that our relations with New-York have been subjected to these embarrass-ments. Every expedient has been resorted to in vain by different departments of our Government to avert this state of things. The State of New-York has placed herself beyond the pale of the Constitution, and it is competent for her Executive to restore the relations which once existed, and which we desire to ture to fill a vacancy in the chief magistracy, occurring during its session by resignation. A resolu-tion was also offered for proceeding yesterday to the

Yesterday, soon after the meeting of the House, the subject came up. The moment it did so, by party preconcert, Mr. Brown, of Preston, moved the previous question on the adoption of the resolution for proceeding instanter to the election of the Government. The chief of this movement, was to stiffe relations which once existed, and which we desire to exist again, at its pleasure. As the Chief Magistrate of Virginia, I have not been willing to acknowledge any superiority in the demands of New-York over those of this State; and while I hold this station, no demand of the Governor of New-York will be respected until it is conceded that Virginia is entitled to at least an equal measure of justice and respect with New-York. It would have heen to me a source of inexpressible satisfaction, if, in this view of my official duty, I had been sustained by the Legislature. I am very sensible of the ill consequences resulting from dissentions in the councils of our State on such subjects. It cannot be longer disguised that interests are involved in this controversy which are never in danger while Virginians are united in their defence, but which, on the other hand, are exposed to extreme peril by our divisions. I may have formed an erroneous estimate of those interests, or entertained mistaken views as to the high responsibilities of my station. The object of this movement was to stifle debate, and force a loco foco Governor upon the whig majority. The locos had procured what was well described as an accidental, a connived majority, and they manifested the most relentless cagernes to avail themselves of it to accomplish a party pur-

They were appealed to in every form, not to hur ry on an election of that consequence, when 45 seats were vacant—when nine-tenths of the people had not heard of it-on the last day of the when at the beginning of the session, they frem-selves had bitterly complained of being forced into an election of Senator, on account of the vacancy of one seat, that of Louisa. All appeals were vain. The member from Preston, instructed is his part and continually strengthened in his resolution by the becks, and nods, and whispers of the loco foco man agers, refused to withdraw his call for the previous

views as to the high responsibilities of my station. On questions of such moment, I am not willing to obstruct the action of the General Assembly by my individual judgment. It is now apparent, that whatever of force the position of this department may have possessed, has been impaired, if not destroyed. The General Assembly have done me no more than justice in believing that my course has been prompted by proper motives. I shall rejoice, if the course which we have the surface indicated will strain the surface which we not In this exigency, the whigs rollied and deter mined that management and contrivance and trick should not avail to thrust a loco foco Governor on the Commonwealth. They resolved that there should be no election, and they proceeded to enforce that firm resolve has presented to the contribution of the contribution you have indicated will attain the ends which we mu-mally desire; and while my own conscientions con-victions of duty to the State will not allow me to con-form the action of this Department to the views you have expressed, I beg leave to resign to the General Assembly, as I new do most respectfully, the office of Governor or Chief Magistrate of Virginia, in order to afford you an opportunity of selecting an individual who will concur in the measure which you have re-commended. In thus dissolving the official ties which have connected us. I cannot forbear to express to the resolve by speaking against time—for by joint resolution already adopted, the session was to a close at the adjournment on Monday. Now succeeded a scene of high interest to a most thronged andience. A succession of whigs took the floor, and spoke with the most excited animation under the 'guillotine' of the previous question, until half-past 2 o'clock, when have connected us, I cannot forbear to express to the General Assembly, and through them to the people of Virginia, the profound sense of gratitude which I shall always cherish in remembrance of the unmerited distinction which their confidence bestowed on me. the recess occurred. It was in vain that they were repeatedly called to order by loco foco members, and inded by the chair that they were transcending the privileges of the previous question. They would not be hand-cuffed. Their ingenuity baffled every attempt to put them down. They determined to defeat an unholy scheme, and they did defeat it.

All this occurred on Saturday morning last. In the afternoon of the same day, Mr. Crutchfield moved that the Governor be respectfully requested to withdraw his resignation; but after debate, it apto defeat an unholy scheme, and they did defeat it.

In the evening, a better spirit prevailed. The locos had now begun to discover that their game was desperate, and had as well be abandoned. Mr. Brown yielded, and the election was postponed by a large majority. Messrs. Scott, of Fauquier, Irving, of Cumberland, and Harrison, of Loudoun, three whigs who had been absent, but who having heard of what was going on had suddenly returned, anneaged at the evening session, and were received appeared at the evening session, and were received with excessive cordiality by their friends. About 9 o'clock, the General assembly adjourned

cillor. A motion was then made by Mr. May, a leading whig member of the House of Delegates, to change the term of the gubernatorial office, with a view to enable the Legislature to proceed to the election of a new Governor. A bill to that effective the contract of the c ine die—the last day being the most stormy and empestuous of a session which has been distinguished for exciting occasions. fect was reported by a select committee of seven, four or five of whom were whigs, and speedily passed both Houses. All this time the whigs were persuaded they could elect a Governor of their own

### New-York and Virginia.

We understand that on Monday last, the day after he duties of Governor devolved on him as Lieut. Governor, Mr. Patton issued his warrant for the sur-render of Robert F. Curry, the fugitive from justice from New York, in compliance with the demand by the Governor of New York. He had previously n his capacity of Councillor, advised the surrender of the subject which was submitted to the Council for their advice, by Gov. Gilmer. His own manse of duty, therefore, required of him to pursue the course he has so promptly taken. He has, we understand enclosed the warrant to Gov. Seward in a brief let-ter, containing a strong and decided remonstrance of any express. So it came to pass that soon after the bill above alluded to, was passed into a law, the against the conduct of the Governor and Legislature spid blocos, who it was supposed were far distant on their way homeward, made their appearance in the House! This gave the locos a majority, and cooled the ardor of the whigs on the question of an immediate election of Governor. After various mangavres, on one side and the other, a of New-York as to fugitives from justice and fugitive slaves, with an earnest but respectful appeal to them to arrest the unhappy and dangerous c which must ensue from a perseverance in their assaults upon the rights of the State of Virginia and the other southern States—Richmond Whig.

### The Virginia Controversy.

LEGISLATURE OF NEW-YORK. IN SENATE-Saturday, March 20, 1841. Mr. Paige laid on the table the following pre

for consideration; whereupon to prevent debate, and bring the matter to a speedy issue, Mr. Brown (V. B.) moved the previous question. This left the whigs no alternative but either to submit to the Whereas, the Governor of this State has refused to deliver up, upon the demand of the Executive authority of Virginia, Peter Johnson, Edward Smith, lection of a V. B. Governor, or debate, until the charged with the crime of theft, viz: stealing a slave vious question. Accordingly, eloquent words flowed like water; or if, perchance, the current became sluggish, members resorted to some old speech in within the jurisdiction and against the laws of Virginia. And whereas, the Governor has assigned as the reason for such a refusal, that the stealing of a print on the subject of the previous question, from which they quoted largely by way of authority. slave within the jurisdiction and against the laws of Virginia, is not a felony or other te from the report of proceedings in meaning of the second section of the 4th Article of Whilst Mr. Dorman was quoting Mr. Gaston's

the Constitution of the United States. Resolved, That, in the opinion of the Senate, steal-Whist are Dorman was quoting sire. Oaston's peech, Mr. Goode rose to a point of order-viz: whether it was in order for a member to read speeches or operious of speeches to the House. The Speaker decided, that it was against the rules to read a writa slave within the jurisdiction and against the laws of Virginia is a crime within the meaning of the sec-ond section of the 4th Article of the Constitution of the United States, and that therefore the reasons assigned by the Governor for his refusal to surrender the said alleged fugitives from justice, upon the de-mand of the Executive of Virginia, is not in the opin-ion of this Senate sufficient to justify such refusal.

er decided, that it was against the rules to read a written speech from a book or a newspaper, but it had
been the custom to permit gentlemen to read authorities, and he did not feel at liberty to prohibit any gentleman from doing so. Not being willing now to prohibit the gentleman from Rockbridge from reading
his authority, he put the question to the House, and
Mr. Goode's point of order was sustained, ayes 54,
nose 44. Mr. Paige, in submitting this preamble and reso lution, briefly gave his reason for so doing. He al-luded to the serious aspect which this subject had now assumed, and referred particularly to the law Mr. Dorman then announced, that he had conclu ded his remarks. He had determined from the first lately passed by the Legislature of Virginia, which ded his remarks. The has a determined to the history of the speak till the cars came, supposing that they would bring in some members—or, as they said in the country, until the cows came home—and having accomplished his object, he would now desist. If the previrtually declares a non-intercourse between the two States. He called upon the Senate to forward and either support the Governor in his views or to declare, as appeared to be the opinion of all learned jurists, that he was in error. prished his object, he would now desist. If the pre-sent majority were prepared to force an election, be it so. He had discharged his duty.

Mr. Scott of Fauquier, (who had just arrived in the cars, with two other whig Delegates,) spoke in oppo-sition to the previous question—and took occasion to express his doubts about the constitutionality of the bill passed in Seants, for charging the Chapter. On motion of Mr. Skinner, the resolutions were

ordered to be printed.

Mississippi Resolutions. The Legislature of Mississippi, after stating the refusal of the Governor of Maine to comply with the requisition of the Governor of Georgia, for the the requisition of the dovernor of Georgia, for the surrender of fugitives, and the refusal of the Governor of New-York to comply with a similar requisition by the Governor of Virginia, proceed to say:

Whereas, the offences charged against all said fugitives from justice, was larceny in feloniously inhad pleasing intelligence for the House—and that was, that Mr. Brown would, with the leave of the House, withdraw his motion for the previous question, if it were understood that the resolution would thereupon be laid on the table-and the remaining business be be laid on the table—and the remaining business be completed, and the House adjourn sine die.

There seeming to be a general assent to this proposition, Mr. Brown asked and obtained leave to withdraw the motion fer the previous question. Mr. Mr. Brown asked and obtained leave to withdraw the motion fer the previous question. Mr. Mr. Brown asked and obtained leave to withdraw the motion fer the previous question. Mr. Mr. Brown asked in the premises, to the end that our common and peculiar interests may not be prejudiced by the action of our sister States not interested in but onnoved to the institution of domestics. Mr. May then, with leave, introduced a bill to terested in, but opposed to the institution of domes-

repeal the act passed on Saturday 'to change the tire slavery: therefore, term of the gubernatorial office,' and it was repealed

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of rm of the gubernatorial office, and it was repealed gly. Consequently, the Executive power, the Constitution, devolves upon the First or (John M. Patton, V. B.) until the 31st of the Executive authority of another State, and Councillor, (John Rootherford, V. B.) until the next upon such demand, is a right secured by the terms Legislature shall pass the necessary law and elect a Governor.

Nothing further was done in regard to the con-

troversy with New-York. The following is their resolution passed by the House of Delegates on Saturday, which occasioned the resignation of the Governor and Legislature of the State of Maine and the Governor of New-York, to evade, impair and deny that right, is deemed by this Legislature, an outrage upon the chartered rights of Virginia and That in its opinion, the said fugitive, if legally charged with crime committed in New-York, and demanded by the Governor of that State according to the Constitution and laws of the United States, ought to be surrendered, notwithstanding the refusal of the Governor of New-York so to act in a similar case. Georgia, and a pro-slaveholding States. and a precedent full of danger to all the

Be it further resolved, That this State wil make common cause with any of her sister States whose rights have been or may hereafter be invaded as aforesaid, in any mode or measure of resistance or redress necessary for their or our protection.

Be it further resolved, That the Governor of this

State be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to the Governors of the several States, and to each of our Senators and There was yesterday great fermentation in the Representatives in Congress. olitical circles here. The reader is apprised that Approved, February 6, 1841.

From the Anti-Savery Reporter.

Ka-le's Letter to Mr. Adams. The teacher of the Africans has furnished us with a copy of a letter that Ka-le, the African boy, addressed to the Hon. J. Q. Adams, after his visit to the Africans on his way to Washington, and in view of his having been engaged as one of their 34, Eccles-street, 2d March, 1841.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 4, 1841.

Dear Friend Mr. Adams .-I want to write a letter to you because you love Mendi people and you talk to the grand court. We want to tell you one thing—Jose Ruiz say we born in Havana, he tell lie. We stay in Havana 10 days and 10 nights, we stay no more. We all born in Mendi—we no understand the Spanish language. Mendi people been in America 17 moons. We talk America language little not very good; we write every day; we write plenty letters; we read most all time; we read all Matthew, Mark and Luke and John, and plenty of little books. We love books very much. We want you to ask the court what we have done wrong. What for Americans what we have done wrong. What for Americans keep us in prison. Some people say Mendi people crazy: Mendi people dolt, because we no talk America language; Merica people no talk Mendi language; Merica people dolt? They tell bad things about Mendi people, and we no understand. Some men say Mendi people very happy, because they laugh and have plenty to eat. Mr. Pendleton come and Mendi people all look sorry because they think about Mendi land and friends we no see now. Mr. about Mendi land and friends we no see how. Mr. Pendleton say Mendi people angry; white men afraid of Mendi people. Then Mendi people no look sorry again—that why we laugh. But Mendi people feel sorry; O we can't tell how sorry. Some people say Mendi people no got souls. Why we feel bad, we got no souls? We want to be free very much. Dear friend Mr. Adams, you have children; you

have friends, you love them, you feel very sorry if Mendi people carry them all to Africa. We feel bad for our friends, and our friends all feel bad for bad for our friends, and our friends all feel bad for us. They say we make you free. If they make us free they tell true, if they no make us free they tell lie. If America people give us free we glad, if they no give us free we sorry—we sorry for Mendi people little, we sorry for American people great deal, because God punish liars. We want you to tell court that Mendi people no want to go back to Havana, we no want to be killed. Dear friend, we want you to know how we feel. Mendi people want you to know how we feel. Mendi people think, think, think. Nobody know what we think; teacher we know, we tell him some. Mendi people have got souls. We think we know God punish us have got souls. We think we know God punish us if we tell lie. We never tell lie; we speak truth. What for Mendi people afraid? Because they got souls. Cook say he kill, he eat Mendi people—we afraid, we kill cook. Then captain kill one man with knife, and cut Mendi people plenty. We never kill captain, he no kill us. If court ask who brought Mendi people to America? We bring ourselves. Ceci hold the rudder. All we want is make us free. Your friend,

The same paper gives the following statement,

anxiety, and this day their feelings were greatly ex-cited, so that they called to persons who were pass-ing by the prison to make inquiries. The marshal and the jailer, on receiving the New-York newspa-pers, rode over to Westville, two miles, to communicate the intelligence to the Africans. They were all assembled in the room, and on a signal from Cingue, were seated, with the deepest anxiety depicted on their countenances. The marshal then said, 'The big Court has come to a decision—they say that you-one and all-are free, and no slaves. Cingue immediately said, 'Me glad-me thank the American men-me glad. He then spoke to his countrymen in their native language. They laughed and began to talk in the Mendi tengue. The marshal addressed Cingue and enquired, 'You want to go home to Africa?' Cingue said, 'I don't know —I think one or two days—then say—we all talk—think of it—then me say.' The marshal then show—and them a powerpare, and said, 'here it is in this ed them a newspaper; and said, 'here it is in this paper—read it.' Cingue beckened to Ka-le to read it aloud, but looked doubtingly, and said 'paper lie sometimes.' Kinna said-'me do as Cingue savsometimes. Kinna said—fine do as Cingue say—we all do as he say—me little—Cingue big—Cingue he know—I don't know—Cingue he great man—he get us all free—he President. 'Yes,' said Grabeau, 'he President of the poor.'
Rev. G. P. Ludlow and Mr. Townshend now ar-

rived. Mr. L. said he wanted to speak to them a few moments. 'Cingue,' said he, 'I want you, and all of you, to know that Christ has watched over you -raised up friends for you-and inclined the Court to decide favorably, &c.' They said, 'we very glad-love God-love Jesus Christ-He over allwe thank Him.' They then, with all the pious friends present, knelt while Mr. Ludlow offered solemn prayer and thanksgiving to God. At the close they all gave a hearty Amen, Amen.

### Which is the Worse?

Sabbath Mails .- The Penobscot Ministerial Associ ation of Congregational ministers recently voted, at Bangor, that a Post Master, changing and continuing and continuing to change the mail on the Sabbath quent I ever heard, and the auc cannot consistently be admitted to a Christian church. They came to the result with great unanimity .- In-They came to the result with great unanimity.—Indeed, the feeling was, that the position was too clearly
true to admit of being doubted for a moment—needing not to be argued, but commending itself at once
to the approval of every right-minded Christian.—
Zion's Herald.

And how much better than 'changing the mail by statute and public sentiment; and participate in in a most violent manner. tion vote that no person who will assist to perpetuase these abominations, by claiming a right of property in his fellow-men under the laws which authorregard it, like that, too clear a case for argument or doubt, to any right-minded Christian? Or will they ubt, to any right-minded Christian? content themselves with rebuking one transgression,
—as they believe it,—of the divine law, while passing over another, and that, moreover, one which involves a violation of every precept of the Decalogue, and every principle of the gospel? Will they ut-ter against the greater offence—the complication of iniquities, transgression and sins—the same lion-like voice as against the loss; or while so loud against Sabbath-breaking in the Post Office, will slaveholding, like the majority of their brethren in the ministry and the church, subdue their tones and 'roar as gently as a sucking dove; -roar as it were any nightingale?' We should like to see an expression of the Association's opinion on the subject of slaveholding; particularly on the holding of slaves by churches, to raise the means of 'support-ing the gospel;' and their selling of men (perhaps their own members) to buy plate for the communion table.-Pennsylvania Freeman.

### The Massachusetts Abolitionist

Has turned into the 'Free American.' This sounds a little more like it. The word 'Abolitionist' in the old name, was rather injudicious. It was too near akin to anti-slavery. Regular nominations would not figure in it so naturally. The community has a prejudice against this old 'nigger business.' Free American is genteel. It is equal to New-Hampshire Patriot. We predict one amendment more—the omission of 'Free.'—That sounds Garrisony. The American-or the true American would avoid it. That will bring the advertisements and the sub-scribers and the votes.—Herald of Freedom.

try, dies

From the Dublin Register To the Editor of the Morning Register.

34, Eccles-street, 2d March, 1841.

Dear Sir—Feeling, in common with a very large number of our countrymen, a deep interest in the suppression of the slave trade and the overthrow of slavery, I addressed a letter, of which the inclosed is a copy, to the editor of the Friend of Africa and the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Reporter, London papers, established for the avowed purpose of calling the extention of the people of the united kingdom to these deeply important questions, with a view of obtaining the hearty co-operation of an entire people with the noble spirits now engaged in France and in America in the struggle with those degraded man-stealers, who are yet permitted to live upon the earth—a canker upon the fair face of creation—but not an incurable one: it will yet be rooted out of our system. But I hold that this noble work will only be retarded, if we attempt to use unholy means for the accomplishment of our object. unholy means for the accomplishment of our object. The London editors declined publishing my letter, without assigning any good reason for so doing. I fear, therefore, that the foundation of the great enerprise is rotten, and that the blessing of the Alterprise is rotten, and that the diesing of the Air mighty will not rest upon it. I am anxious to call the attention of my brother abolitionists to this mat-ter—to do what seems to me to be my duty—and to leave the further prosecution of the matter in their hands. Large sums of money have been subscribed by individuals, and government is co-operating with by individuals, and government is co-operating with them at, I imagine, an immense expense also, to send out an expedition to try to civilize and chris-tianize Africa. If men who have grown rich on the annaid labor of our enslaved fellow-men, be mixed p in such an association, does any man of commo sense imagine that the rights of humanity wil really and truly its guiding star? I hope you humanity will be give the enclosed letter and those remarks on it t place in your patriotic journal.

Faithfully yours,

JAMES HAUGHTON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FRIEND OF AFRICA. Dublin, 34, Eccles-street, 4th Jan. 1841.

SIR-Some friend having furnished me with the st number of the Friend of Africa, I have now to beg you will be so kind as to send it to me for the ensuing twelve months. You do not mention the terms of subscription, or I would send you an order for it. I perceive that the name of W. E. Gladstone, Esq., M. P., is among the deputation 'appointed to confer with her Majesty's government upon the measures to be adopted for promoting the objects of the society.' Perhaps you will have the kindness to inform me and your other readers if this gentleman be the person who held slaves in British Guinne, who received a large sum for making them Sujana, who received a large sum for making them free, and who has since assisted in entrapping number of Hill Coolies into that colony and into th island of Mauritius, where many of them perished miscrably from ill-treatment. If this Mr. G. be the person I allude to, how can Sir F. Buxton, S. Gurney, Esq., and other benevolent movers in this en-terprise, hope for the blessing of God on their efforts [Mr. Booth, who is a member of the senior class I have mentioned? Mr. Gladstone may not be the payed letter as whelly concerned by Kale arrived by the control of the payed letter as whelly concerned by Kale arrived by the control of the payed letter as whelly control of the payed letter as whelly control of the payed letter as whell as a member of the senior class I have mentioned? Mr. Gladstone may not be the payed letter as a member of the senior class I have mentioned? In the payed letter as a member of the senior class I have mentioned? In the payed letter as a member of the senior class I have mentioned? In the payed letter as a member of the senior class I have mentioned? In the payed letter as a member of the senior class I have mentioned? In the payed letter as a member of the senior class I have mentioned? In the payed letter as a member of the senior class I have mentioned? In the payed letter as a member of the senior class I have mentioned? In the payed letter as a member of the senior class I have mentioned? In the payed letter as a member of the senior class I have mentioned? In the payed letter as a member of the senior class I have mentioned? In the payed letter as a member of the senior class I have mentioned? In the payed letter as a member of the senior class I have mentioned? In the payed letter as a member of the senior class I have mentioned? In the payed letter as a member of the senior class I have mentioned as a member of the payed letter as a member of the senior class I have mentioned as a member of the senior class I have mentioned as a member of the senior class I have mentioned as a member of the senior class I have mentioned as a member of the senior class I have member of the sen in Yale College, assures the committee that the above letter was wholly composed by Ka-le, assisted by some of the other Africans. They understand many words in common use, owing to their being instructed so faithfully in the definition of words.] exhibit in the time of war when he shows his li-cense to steal, to the man whose goods he seizes on Thursday the 11th. The Africans had been informed that the decision of the court might be expected. For days previous they had shown to the court might be expected. an honest man would not enrich himself unjustly, even under the sanction of law. No man who could do so can be a fit instrument in assisting to christianize Africa. In proof of my statement as to the increased value of estates in the West Indies, I may refer to the work of Mr. Gurney, of which You express high approbation. Your giving place to this note, and a reply to it, in your columns, will oblige yours, respectfully, JAMES HAUGHTON.'

From the New-York Observer.

Mr. Gurley in England. LONDON, Feb. 9, 1841. 'We have had a very interesting discussion during the last week, on the merits of abolition and colonization of the slaves in America. Mr. Gurley, the Secretary of the Colonization Society, has been sent out for the purpose of setting before the British public a fair statement of the progress of that es-tablishment, which has been so dreadfully belied by the abolitionists of this and our own country. Mr. Gurley has been here five months corresponding with the leading friends of anti-slavery—but no favor has been shown him. He has not been permitted to be heard in the meetings, in consequence of the prejudice existing against the Colonizaciety. Mr. Catlin tendered him the use of ture-room for two nights; and he (Mr. G.) adver-tised that he would lay before the British public the objects of the Society; meet the objections urged against it, and endeavor to show that it was worthy

f their favorable consideration and co-operation.

Accordingly a very respectable audience attended, and he went on in a very lucid and interesting manner, when at the close, a fiery abolitionist arose and challenged him to a discussion, premising that he would show, 'that the American Colonization Society was not worthy their support.' Mr. Gurley acceded to this—but the audience requested him to continue the subject the next night as he intended, eet Mr. Scoble after. The next evi ning, he stated objections that were urged against

This appeal was certainly one of the most elo-quent I ever heard, and the audience one and all, with the exception of five or six violent abolition-ists, warmly applauded him, and seemed convinced of the truth of his statements. The next evening was fixed upon for the discussion. They met-a moderator was appointed, and each was to speak moderator was appointed, and each was to speak half an hour. Mr. S. commenced with finding fault with the Constitution of the Society. Mr. G. over-ruled his objections. Mr. S. then went on to paint And now much better than 'changing me main on the Sabbath' is it to buy and sell beings; to hold now much many the horrors of slavery—the internal slave trade, &c. and use them as 'chattels personal;' to sunder families; to use a neighbor's service without wages, to deny mental cultivation, limit the means of moral and religious instruction, fetter conscience, enforce heathenism by law, and the brutalizing of manhood opposed to the Society, and animadverted upon this by statute and public sentiment; and articipate in in a most violent manner.

eping up a system which has been graphically or the cribed as the full measure of unmixed and uncontrary, and in his peculiar quiet way observed Mr. G. replied to this, that he could prove to the sophisticated wickedness, which, scorning all com-parison or competition, stands without a rival in the undisputed possession of its detestable pre-emi-the speeches of Mr. Clay and others, and from a Will the Penobscot Ministerial Associa- speech of Mr. Gurley, passages so culled as to seem erty in his fellow-men under the laws which authorized them, can consistently be admitted to a Christian church? Will they come to this result with completion of sentences, which would materially althe same unanimity as to the above stated?-and ter the sense. He did so, and Mr. S. sat 'looking daggers' at him, but he so completely turned the tables upon him that the whole house rang with applause. The moderator saying something, Mr. S. took the opportunity of pretending that he thought it was interference, and passionately thrust his books and papers into a bag, and left the platform in pos-

ession of his antagonist.

Some five or six followed him, but the audience who remained, seemed rejoiced in his defeat. A vote of thanks was returned to Mr. Gurley for the able manner in which he had defended the Society, and hey in the presence of clerical and ecclesiastical a resolution was passed unanimously, agreeing that laveholding, like the majority of their brethren in the Society was worthy their support, and that they would use their influence to have a meeting called in Exeter Hall to give its claims farther publicity. have been thus minute, knowing that you are one of the supporters of the Society; and as it has interested me, I thought it would you. Mr. Gurley was instructed to stay only a few months, and his funds for that time have been used up. He felt reluctant to return without effecting something, and now feels

The following extract of a letter from Louisville, Kentucky, is copied from a late number of the Rich-

Louisville, Jan. 25, 1841. Take my word for it, the abolitionists have wo Kentucky, whether through the success Harrison, or not, time will decide. A confidential letter from a friend at Frankfort says:

'I have had a good deal of private conversation with the democratic members here within a few days. They seem all to regret that you have taken p the cudgels for the repeal bill.\* They are per-uaded that nine-tenths of the whigs in the State Death of Mr. Chitty. This distinguished law-wrister, whose works on Plending, Bills of Exchange and Practice, have been so extensively used in our country, died on the 17th Feb. 1841, in Southampton law of 1833, and that you can effect nothing with try, died on the 17th Feb. 1841, in Southampton such a poor minority. Emancipation is so openly street, Fitzroy Square, London, in the 66th year of avowed and maintained here, that the cry of abolition has entirely lost its force, and can no

tard the extermination of slavery in this State, Illed upon the new movement of incorporating a C tion Society, as only the entering wedge of the scheme of clearing out the negroes; the may be to raise a loan for that Society to may be to raise a loan for that Society to purchise up slaves, and send them to Liberia. With done tions, slaves emancipated gratuitously, loans significant contributions from British emancipators, such a 8ciety, in ten years, could effect their object of cle ing out all the negroes. It is impossible now stem the tide.'

The letter from which the foregoing is an exp bears date on the 24th inst., and is a gentleman who may be relied on. The de ic members of the Legislature tell me that can stem the tide setting against slavery—a in Mr. Clay's State! Our Legislature emph belongs to that gentleman. He is now anten for the next game of the Presidency, and is agains slavery in Kentucky to win abolition support else where—that is, he stakes up the negro proper. his State to win support elsewhere from Abolists. To demonstrate that I am not mistaken or point, I need only mention the fact that all leapolitical friends of Mr. Clay are open mon against the evil or curse of slavery, and as on dvocate the substitution of free Kentucky. If not immediately aroused, Kentucky aroused, Kentucky will go with Northern abolitionists, and for abol too, in the next canvass for President! Apathy is a few months longer severs Kentucky from the Seei and allies her with the abolitionists of the North. Yours truly.

\* Bill to real pethe act prohibiting the improf negroes into Kentucky.

The following is an extract from an article in the Public Ledger upon the subject of the 'Inde

The Rev. John Pierpont, a Congregational cla gyman, pastor of Hollis street church, in Boola distinguished as a poet, a clerical orator, a fine ar ter, a true Christian, which means a republicas as a gentleman, undertook to preach against in perance; and, in the course of his war against perance; and, in the course of his war against his source of nearly all mischief, he imposed most of the responsibility where it belongs, upon the man facturers and venders of alcoholic poisons, and nupon the ignorant reckless consumers. His congregation contained several distillers and many dealer in alchohol, both by wholesale and retail; the persons, considering their own rights invaded the attempt of their pastor to expose the source nearly all the mischief which afflicts society, in quested him to desist from all discussion on the aject, because it 'tended to produce excitement's quested him to desist from all discussion on the sil-ject, because it 'tended to produce excitement'. Mr. Pierpont belonged to the school of the Savia and the Apostles, John Huss, Martin Luther, Ge-eral Washington, and other civil and military h roes of our revolution, a school which will produce excitement among the works he pleaded his own convictions of a right as a m thinker, and his duty as a moral teacher. Per ing that they had mistaken their man in su that he would sacrifice duty to expediency, quested him to leave his pulpit because his ness there had ended: a conclusion over of the God-makers in Ephesus, who re Paul as worse than useless, because h a doctrine that interfered with their trade Pierpont thought he might be useful, even in couraging the most fertile sources of crime, and as the majority of his congr tertained the same opinion, he refus Foiled in this attempt, the dealers in chased the majority of the pew interest in the contract of settlement, which involved upon his preaching against vice, he still ago. They then applied to a council of cle which, among the Congregationalists of land, possesses powers merely advisory. Sin application, several councils have been held one is now in session; and the parties seem mote from reconciliation as ever, for Mr. Pi will not surrender the independence of the and his opponents will not surrender their c forbid discussion upon exciting subjects, or, in of words, expositions of vices from which they de-

### Baron Stow and Francis Wayland. A London correspondent writes to the edithe Christian Watchman as follows:

The Rev. Baron Stow has been here, but is go to Italy, and will not return till June. Union and our other public bodies in May. Wayland, also, has been amongst us, but is at ent in Paris. I am sorry to say that there is ference of opinion as to the manner in a distinguished countryman ought to be re-By our ultra-abolitionists, including many ble Baptists, he is regarded as an apologist holding, and passages from his writings he quoted to substantiate the imputation. On band, other passages have been adduced that he is in good faith an honest abolition truth, I imagine, is that he is too wise a man to overlooked the difficulties of the case; and it country as in yours, there are men who c treason to any cause in which they are engage seriously canvassed whether Dr. Wayland be admitted to our pulpits or not! I know ever, that several of our most distinguished are ready for his acceptance; and I have no that I shall hereafter be able to inform you having preached to most of our large and resp

ble congregations.

Those who shall accord to Dr. Waylandar less than a brotherly reception, will exceed to our of their own principles. The Anti-Slaven vention has put our churches in motion, and of them have passed resolutions to excl communion all who may be implicated in sing. Now, Dr. Wayland is at least free fr thing of this kind, and, therefore, why most ardent abolitionist feel it his duty to the bye, the London Bo Ministers, have called upon the Rev. D. D., to write an essay on the duty of with regard to slaveholders professing C the appearance of which is expected wit The Doctor assures me that he has bestown pains upon it, and thinks he can produce as warrant for refusing to commune with s

The Slave Trade under the American Fas-\* \* \* Lord Palmerston is at present engage a correspondence with the United correspondence has, on both sides, been ith some asperity. According to the law United States, the conveyance of slave American flag is an act of piracy, but the have indirectly found means to promote trade very considerably, and to approp selves a large share in the enor

of Cuba being at present carried on by A

Lord Palmerston has protested with gr at Washington against this system of frau renewed his demand for a right of search President's only reply has been that he self compelled to send American ships African coast, in order to protect And chantmen from being searched by Brit To a renewed application from Lord the President has answered that these proper means for the suppression of the and that what the English ought to do attempting to prevent the convey destroy the slave markets of Rio piece of advice is mere insolent irony, knows better than the President that I destroy the slave market of Havana only ing the island, and that such occupa ately lead to a war with the United Allgemeine Zeitung.

Destructive Fire and Loss of Life at St. We learn by a slip from the office of the (N. B.) Courier, that a disastrons fire broke city, on Wednesday morning last, which eight fine stores, and several buildings in them, among which were the Observer and News printing offices.

A woman and two children perished in the Matthew Haldworth of the sime of the sime

and Mr. Matthew Holdsworth worth & Daniel, accidentally fell through from the third story, and was so much inju-survived but a few minutes. At the time of ing out of the fire, the thermometer we Nearly all the buildings destroyed wer

ed Manchester, Marc Though I have not thy your acceptance, ity to assure you of m abated interest in all ns in the India cause, , what I am able to de our enterprise, ident national honor und me or from me, you t my affection for you abolition in the United am I as much as e de and bless you, and ss as the noon-day. S Your fast and a We have long felt ap the cause of outraged

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eter from this be

an Herculean labors; that he is yet in ' the ends of that sublime, ise, in which he is no plates the redemption ession and tyrannou to require too much ion him against exces time should be alle ed energies, and to hich it will be impossible field. We will not so thousand years,' but ny be spared to a good orld, and for the benefit Sabbatica D. S. King, 32, Washi a large and neatly prin

the Perpetuity of the helps, at the Chardon-st Mr. Phelps has ext phlet, and covered a l ost nine-tenths of it is ath entirely unsatisfacto pendix, he gives what ches of various individ uded to, in order to pro ody, it being nearly the republished in the New-I en it was proposed proceedings, it was u ery speaker ought to be ch prior to its publ ndition, Nathaniel Col ce could be placed on the Irs. Chapman! In viola understanding, Mr. P ort of certain speeches a wn purpose, without allows to decide whether his ecorrectly given, or who ey convey a just idea of his entire speech. Thi

Chardon-Stre The adjourned Sabbath. ntion met, agreeably to n-street Chapel, on Tue per went to press. A 1 fience was in attendant re not to be intimidated the claims of the eecles priestly clamor or phari nable to give only a ours, in consequence of o nts; but we learn that opening of the Convent ng,) by certain clerical att age of a resolution, affir the only rule of faith ar the Convention refused to 6, because they were det uld have the utmost libe ng; and because they ha ody to decide upon any qu ractice,' but simply to he r con, on a particular to sed as unscripturalres what they did not cla er particulars hereafter.

We are indebted to M ashington-street, for a coume of more than 400 Tales of the Ocean, and staining matters and inci nantic and sentimentalcontains no less than for m exceedingly graphic, dicrous, and others sufficie ot had time to examine its sed some of the narrative pearance in the columns rnal. The author of the e editor of the Journal; one of that 'respectable d nt, we presume that he h om his Tales of the Ocea oral or offensive character says- Some of these ar erely amusing; others we se mind of the reader the an on shore as well as or gain, were designed to incu rality. Most of the nar act, and it is believed that the an be reasonably objected t ty or virtue.' The style of narkably natural and attra great variety of topicsvely to severe.' We press

Knowledge vers The slaves must be edu ery on the part of those ate abolition of slave ust know, or what amou ain, before he can be entr rights, they do not che too,-if they are sincere hey never raise a single no those impious laws of the si the instruction of the slave ins and penaltics, is equal ention is drawn to this poi ment in the Louisville Adv dred dollars reward for the s Among other crimes charge as made profession of relig signalized himself occasion ter-has been taught e vrite, from which time may ion and insolence.' Now, ead and write makes them ated before being liberated

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horch, in Boston, orator, a fine wri a republican and against intem war against this imposed most of tipon the m and many de ghts invaded by se the source of ion on the sub

in Luther, Gen eful, even in dis-Relying upon his ender their cla which they der

is Wayland. es to the editor June. e in May. nner in which y are engage stacles to the ir . Vayland ought ot! I known, o inform you of

large and respect . Wayland anyth will exceed the right of Anti-Slavery Co motion, and seven is to exclude for licated in slavehold east free from ever re, why should the is duty to be shy on Report of Barti n Board of Baptishe Rev. F. A. Cor, e duty of churches essing Christianity, pected with interest has bestowed gree produce a scriptu American Flag. present engaged ted States, and des, been conducted to the laws of

cy, but the Yan promote the sia appropriate to the mous profits that a on of the slave mi d with great energy d with great energican of fraud, and is of search; but its, that he sees him a ships of war to the teet American war to be teet American on Lord Palmesson at these are not into the slave trade to do is, instead a reyance of slaves, this and Cuba. This part from, for no estable to the slave trade trad nt irony, for no coupation would be United States

of slaves m

office of the St. John, office of the St. is fire broke out in ast, which destruitedings in the results of the structure and Metalogical Control of the structure of the structu perished in the float the firm of He it through a hatch in much injured the the time of the buster was belowed were insured.

outors, such a So-

letter from this beloved and faithful coadjutor, Manchester, March 3, 1841, he says-Though I have not time to make up a despatch your acceptance, I gladly embrace the op porassure you of my constant remembrance and diaterest in all your movements. For some av health has been much affected, and my exthe India cause, in consequence, very feeble : hat I am able to do, I still strive to accomplish nierprise, identified equally with our and tional honor and welfare. If you hear little or from me, you must not therefore conclude suffection for you, or my interest in the cause on in the United States, declines. No-no! m I as much as ever with you. May Heaven mi bless you, and bring forth your righteousthe noon-day. So prays Your fast and affectionate friend, GEORGE THOMPSON.

THELIBERATOR

BOSTON:

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 2, 1841.

long felt apprehensive that, in his zeal came of outraged humanity, Mr. Thompson oing himself to a premature end by his more Heradean labors; and the marvel, the miracle is yet in 'the land of the living.' The that sublime, magnificent and holy enterwhich he is now engaged, and which cons the redemption of British India from foul on and tyrannous misrule, should be careful equire too much at his hands, but rather to him against excessive and ruinous labor. Am-should be allowed him to repair his exenergies, and to obtain that bealth, withou the impossible for him to remain long in We will not supplicate that he may ' live al years,' but we earnestly hope that he

#### Sabbatical Argument.

spared to a good old age, a blessing to the

King, 32, Washington-street, has published. and neatly printed pamphlet, the Argument Perpetuity of the Sabbath, made by Amos A. at the Chardon-street Chapel in September Phelps has extended his Argument in the ne-tenths of it is superfluous, and the other stirely unsatisfactory to our own mind. In an la, he gives what he calls a sketch of the various individuals at the convention above theing nearly the same as he lately caused to shed in the New-England Christian Advocate. it was proposed in the Convention to print edings, it was unanimously conceded that peaker ought to be allowed to revise his own rior to its publication; and, even on that Nathaniel Colver insinuated that no relild be placed on the integrity of the Reporter, appear! In violation, however, of this mulerstanding, Mr. Phelps has given such a refeertain speeches at that meeting as suits his mose, without allowing any one of the sneakcode whether his language or his sentiments ectly given, or whether, in their isolated form, envey a just idea of what he meant to inculcate thre speech. This is neither manly nor just.

### adjourned Sabbath, Ministry and Church Con-

n met, agreeably to public notice, in the Charmet Chanel, on Tuesday last, Edmund Quincy ent, and was in session up to the time that our went to press. A large and highly respectable not to be intimidated from a free investigation dains of the ecclesiastical orders of the day, sly clamor or pharisaical malignity. We bave to give only a brief attendance of a few sequence of other unavoidable engagebut we learn that an attempt was made, at ming of the Convention, (as at the former meet certain clerical attendants, to procure the pasof a resolution, affirming the scriptures to be nly rule of faith and practice.' The disensand this resolution occupied the first forenoon envention refused to adopt it, by a vote of 30 ecause they were determined that every person I have the atmost liberty of speech in the meetand because they had not come together as a , on a particular topic. The resolution was claiming for the scripwhat they did not claim for themselves. Furticulars hereafter.

### Tales of the Ocean.

We are indebted to Mr. S. N. Dickinson, 52, inglon-street, for a copy of a handsomely printed of more than 400 pages, bearing the titleles of the Ocean, and Essays for the Forcastle, ming matters and incidents humorous, pathetic, he and sentimental-by Hawser Martingale.' ntains no less than forty-four engravings, all of a exceedingly graphic, some of them extremely ous, and others sufficiently appalling. We have d time to examine its contents, though we ped some of the narratives at the time of their first tance in the columns of the Boston Mercantile al. The author of the work is John S. Sleeper, for of the Journal; and, from the high moral f that 'respectable daily,' under his managewe presume that he has been careful to exclude his Tales of the Ocean, every thing of an imoffensive character. Indeed, in his Preface, s- Some of these articles were intended to be amusing; others were intended to impress on mind of the reader the duties of a scaman, and a a shore as well as on the ocean; and others, were designed to inculeate principles of sound hity. Most of the narratives were founded on and it is believed that they contain nothing which easonably objected to on the score of proprieto severe.' We presume the work will obtain iness on the mighty waters."

### Knowledge versus Insolence.

'The slaves must be educated for freedom,' is an cry on the part of those who are opposed to the churches. liste abolition of slavery ; but, how much a man know, or what amount of education he must n, before he can be entrusted with his 'inalienarights, they do not choose to tell us. Why it ,-if they are sincere in what they say,-that er never raise a single note of remonstrance against ese impious laws of the slave States, which forbid instruction of the slave population under severe is and penaltics, is equally inexplicable. Our at- David, ' Thou art the man.' in is drawn to this point on reading an advertiseest in the Louisville Advertiser, offering one hund dollars reward for the seizure of a runaway slave ng other crimes charged upon him, it is said, ' he de profession of religion, and, as I learn, has nalized himself occasionally as a preacher, or exer-has been taught clandestinely, to read and ite, from which time may be dated his insubordinga and insolence.' Now, if the slaves should be edted before being liberated, and if learning them to ind write makes them insubordinate and insose should like our friends, the gradualists, to as how this difficulty is to be got over. We are for a reply."

Conduct of Churches.

ABINGTON, March 25th, 1841. DEAR SIR

You have said that our churches need repentance regeneration, on the subject of slavery. A more correct assertion was never made. It is, indeed, astonishing to witness the apathy and indifference manifested by a large majority of them, in relation to this important question. Not only do they remain silent, tory of a system of iniquity so atrocious. And, we are condemned, persecuted, if, from a sense of duty blies. to God, and from love to our fellow-men, we feel conto God, and from love to our fellow-men, we feel con-strained to present this subject before them for their consideration I speak from experience. I have some facts to state to you, in regard to this subject. strained to present this subject before them for their ome facts to state to you, in regard to this subject. You are not unacquainted with persecution. I shall therefore say to you, what I should not to others, knowing that, whatever relates to this question, will ings, either for the purpose of giving instruction of not be uninteresting to you.

which have been made, and the course pursued by that Paul designed these directions for that particular certain individuals, members of the Baptist church in period, and for the individual churches to which h this place, of which I am a member. Assertions have wrote, (a theory in favor of which much may be said,) been made, which are enough to wound the feelings or that, having not yet apprehended the full extent do of those, who have, it appears to me, in the least degree, the good of the slave at heart. Abuse has been ed his commission by imposing Jewish customs or heaped upon us for the course of action which we the christian church. have seen fit to pursue, in order to arouse this nation

ion. They assert that the Church of Christ is no place to introduce this subject! You are creating di- some of which our Saviour corrected on the spot, bu I forbear to mention them. And will you believe Some of them wished to retain circumcision and the me, when I say, that an assertion has often been repeated by an individual of the church, that he would Gentiles to free participation in the blessings of Chrisin view of such proceedings. I have been almost Testament writers have given positive injunctio overcome. How such conduct can be reconciled which we deem ourselves authorized to disregard, be with the spirit of Him who came to preach 'deliver- cause they are manifestly inconsistent with the gen ance to the captives, I am at a loss to determine. I us and spirit of the christian dispensation. Thu have often been led to ask the question, how can such James enjoins that the sick should be anointed with proceedings emanate from those who are indeed the oil by the elders of the church; a general council of children of the Most High? I shall not, here, stop to show the utter inconsistency of such a course of actions to abstain from things strangled; Paul commands of the gospel.

been made, and the course of action pursued by some | should we fear to say so ? of the brethren in relation to the subject of slavery; but they all began with one consent to make excuses. demn such expressions, to adopt a series of resolutions prayer, praise, exhortation or prophecy. declaring their hostility as a church against this initution, and debarring from their communion, slaveholders and their apologists.

and indifference manifested by them on this occasion. church, &c. &c. Not a brother spoke in condemnation of that odious sentiment advanced, and often repeated by a brother, that he 'would as soon attend a raised to look into my conduct, instead of applying the axe at the root of the tree Very well-I shall endeavor to meet them.

My brother, I need not ask what are your feelings regard to such proceedings. You have often given vent to them in a manner worthy of our serio attention. I would to Heaven they could be appreciated by us all. For one, I can assure you my heart decide upon any question touching ' faith or ceive how those who profess the religion of the meek re, but simply to hear what might be said, pro and lowly Jesus, can feel themselves justified in pursuing such a course of action as your attention has en ' to break every yoke, undo the heavy burdens,' and 'let the oppressed go free.' But, why quote a single word to prove the sinfulness and impropriety of such a course? Those who are willing to suffer, to be reproached for the truth as it is in Jesus, I need not refer to a single passage, in order to convince them of the inconsistency and injuriousness of such a course of action. Will it annihilate christian feeling to listen to the woes of the slave, or discuss his rights? Will supplication for the perishing quench the ardor of devotion? Will it offend Christ's little ones to be urged in brotherly kindness to feel for the outcasts from christian sympathy and beavenly hope? Indeed, if we cannot as christians act as God requires, we have cause of alarm for the churches. What will it disturb the peace of the churches to advocate as christian men the first principles of humanity? To denounce robbery for burnt offering! the transforming of men to brutes, and the withholding of the scriptures from men as immortal as ourselves! To whom shall we look for aid in this enterprise, if not spiritual privileges, and the performance of moral and to Christians? Who shall feel, if they will not? religious acts, the distinction between male and fe Will the worldling-the infidel-the mere politician? male is of no more consequence than the distinction

Shall they be permitted to surpass us in benevolence? No-let us follow our Redeemer, through cril as well as good report. If truth excites wrong feelings, men, but as human beings. It requires alike of all, it is not answerable for the result. The excitement bespeaks a wrong state of heart, which must be repented of. The meek and lowly Jesus excited opposition: was he therefore wrong? If speaking the or virtue. The style of these Tales appears to be truth in love, on the most important moral question same gospel forbids half the Christians in the world arkably natural and attractive, and they treat on which presents itself for christian reflection, causes to teach these momentous truths because they are wocal variety of topics-s from grave to gay, from division in churches, we deeply lament it; but we men? I cannot. cannot neglect our duty. The path of duty is always namense safe, especially among those who 'do the path of safety. Our principles promote no spirit esses, and being such, are not a precedent for us. unfavorable to piety or revivals. If our brethren in These were inspired women, and are therefore not to the school of Christ, are willing to imbibe his spirit, be taken for precedents, unless our women also claim and, knowing duty, willing to perform it, they will to be inspired." have no fears that the cause of mercy will divide the

rather than man. And we have yet to learn that, in Holy Ghost? Does he not know that if any man O that we possessed something of the spirit which not the Spirit still influence the minds of men, and

Yours, for the truth, as it is in Jesus, H. HOBART BRIGHAM.

READ IT. We advise all our anti-slavery friends, and particularly members of the Society of Friends, to George F. White, a Hicksite minister, (whom it is haritable to suppose is an insane man, and yet there too much method and malignity in his madness to nield him under such a supposition,) and our talented ad vigilant friend Oliver Johnson, touching antiavery and non-resistance. It is for sale at 25, Cornill, and is in all respects worthy of a very wide cir-

Pemale Praying, or Speaking, in promiscuou

I. Cor. xiv. 34, 35. 'Let your women keep silence in the churches; for it is not permitted unto them to speak; but they are commanded to be under obedience, as also saith the law. And if they will learn any thing, let them ask their husbands at home; for it is a shame for women to speak in the church.'

This text forbids women to speak at all in th church (or assembly,) and accords exactly in meanbut refuse to adopt any action whatever, condemna- ing with this other remarkable passage, in which the meaning is not expressly restricted to public assem-

It is clear to my mind that these passages were de signed to forbid women to speak at all in public meetmaking inquiry. But I am also satisfied, from the My feelings have been greatly injured by remarks great amount of evidence on the other side, either

It is certain that the apostles, like the rest of their to a sense of its duty, in regard to this important ques- nation, were slow to understand the true character of their Master's kingdom. They fell into many errors. visions, disturbing the peace of the church, &c. &c. some of which still roled in their minds after the as Anti-slavery lecturers are called by such names, that cension of Christ and the gift of the Holy Spirit distinction of meats; some objected to admitting the as soon attend a theatre, as encourage us in our efforts tianity; some fell into debate and contention about of love! My heart, dear brother, has been affected the distribution of their work; and some of the New

tion in those who profess to be actuated by the spirit |- 'As the church is subject unto Christ, so let the wives be to their own hasbands in every thing!' In consideration of such conduct, I proposed to thus enjoining a submission absolute in degree and un ome of my brethren the propriety of some action of limited in extent. Our practice shows that we do the church, in regard to the expressions which had not regard these commands as binding; why then

We find some of these errors in the very letter t the Corinthians, a part of which we are now consid-We ought, said they, to be exceeding cautious of orings Paul says that to have long hair is a glory to introducing this question to the consideration of the women and a shame to men. I believe that the church.' 'You will cause division,' &c. &c. But, length of the hair is of no more consequence than the notwithstanding, I considered it my duty to lay the graceful proportion of any other part of the body, and ase before them. From love to my fellow-men, and has nothing to do with the real shame or glory of a from duty to God, I could not conscientiously do otherwise. I accordingly called a business meeting of woman to pray with her head uncovered. I believe the church, expressly for this purpose. I prepared a that the propriety and acceptableness of prayer have mmunication, which I laid before them, requesting nothing to do with the presence or absence of a veil of them some action in relation to the expressions or a bonnet. And, for the following reasons, I bewhich had been made, and in regard to the subject of lieve that the christian system allows women in the slavery. All I required of them was, simply, to con- fullest manner to engage in public religious services;

1st. It is a well-known fact that women did preach and pray in public in the apostolic times, as the pro-phet Joel foretold that they should. (Joel ii. 28.) And what, think you, was the result of this meet- And this passage is quoted by Peter in explanation of ing? I could weep, yea, I would that mine head the conduct of the disciples on the day of Pentecost, were waters, and mine eyes a fountain of tears, that I as follows. 'This is that which was spoken by the might weep day and night, in view of the coldness prophet Joel,-And it shall come to pass in the last days, saith God, I will pour out my spirit on all flesh; It is, indeed, astonishing. I was told that the Church and your sons and your daughters shall prophesy;of Christ was no place to introduce this subject. and on my servants and on my handmaidens I will You are creating divisions, disturbing the peace of the pour out in those days of my spirit, and they shall prophesy.'

It is plain that to prophesy must mean here in relation to the women, exactly what it means in relation theatre as an abolition meeting,' and to which their to the men. But what is it to prophesy? St. Paul attention was particularly called. No action was taken on my communication, excepting choosing a rather that ye may prophesy. For he that speaketh in committee of fice to wait on me, and endeavor to con- an unknown tongue, speaketh not unto men, but unvince me of the impropriety of my course. Thus, to God; for no man understandeth him. But he that you perceive, I am the transgressor; a committee is prophesieth, speaketh unto men to edification, and exhortution, and comfort.'

Women then might lawfully speak in public, according to the prophecy of Joel. But did they really use this liberty ?

Luke ii. 36-8. 'Anna, a prophetess, departed not from the temple, but served God with fastings and prayers night and day. And she, coming in at that instant, gave thanks likewise unto the Lord, and spoke of him to all them that looked for redemption in Jeru-

Acts ii. 1-4. And when the day of Pentecost wa Acts in 1—1. And when he are you remeast was fully come, they were all with one accord in one place. (All here refers to the whole body of Christian disciples, according to the testimony of Scott, been called to, when we are commanded from heav- | Clarke, Doddridge, Bloomfield, and others.) And there appeared unto them cloven tongues, like as of fire, and it sat upon each of them. And they were all filled with the Holy Ghost, and did speak with other

Acts xxi. 9. Philip the evangelist, (one of the primitive deacons,) had four daughters, virgins, which

These passages seem to me to afford decisive and bundant evidence that in the apostolic times, women preached and prayed in public, co-operating with the disciples, and approved by them.

2d. The gospel itself doclares that in Christ Jesu there is neither Jew nor Greek, neither bond nor free neither male nor female. That is, that in the use of between Jew and Greek.

The gospel addresses our race, not as men and wothe conscientious performance of the will of God, as they individually understand it. And one of the most prominent duties of the Christian is to spread the knowledge of the gospel. Can we believe that this

But, says the objector,' these females were prophet

Does the objector mean to deny that Christians are now inspired by the Spirit of God? Does he forget The Baptist church in this place has ever laid near Christ's words, 'I will pray the Father, and he shall our heart. We love them, we do indeed wish them give you another Comforter, that he may abide with prosperity. But we love the cause of truth and you forever; even the spirit of truth.' Does he mean righteousness more. We are bound to obey God to deny that the Christian's body is the temple of the doing, so we shall ultimately retard the cause of God. have not the spirit of Christ, he is none of his? Do characterised Nathan in his short but pithy address to guide, warn, admonish, and instruct them? To deny these things is to deny Christianity ; for if the scriptures assure us that God's Spirit has ever acted on the minds of men, they assure us as plainly and positively that it will continue so to influence them until the end of time. All true Christians, whether men or women, are inspired by the Holy Ghost, and he wh purchase copies of the Correspondence between forbids any one of them to prophesy, that is, to speak unto men to edification, and exhortation, and comfort,

> The above dispassionate essay was sent The Puritan,' in reply to an article that was pub lished in that paper on the same subject; but, as it was not allowed to appear, we have cheerfully given

assumes a fearful responsibility.

C. K. W.

Railroad Corporations. MR. GARRISON :

Having had occasion, in the House, a few days berebuke the proprietors of the Eastern Railroad, for Wright, he must be past feeling. their insulting treatment of colored passengers, I then ntimated, that that was the only Railroad Corporation, color to such treatment. The intimation was made that of merited condemnation. on the authority of persons, whom I supposed to be fully informed in the premises. But I have since earned, from personal observation, that the proprietors of the Boston and Providence Railroad are guilty of the same scandalous and cruel conduct. On taking friend, may the Lord sustain you, and all the faithful my seat, on Thursday morning last, as I was returning home from Boston, in one of the cars on this Road, I observed near me an elderly and a very respectablelooking colored man. Soon after the train started, this venerable man, who had paid as much for his ticket as I had for mine, and who had therefore the same right to be there that I or any other passenger had, was insultingly ordered, by an underling of the Corporation, to quit the car: he was treated little better than those of his color are treated by the ' hyenas of the Eastern Rulroad. I therefore take back what ever of compliment may have been implied by my remarks in the House to the Boston and Providence Railroad Company.

The gross indignity offered to that grey haired old ers in attendance were Ichabod Codding, the agent of nan, elicited expressions of strong disapprobation the State Society, and a young theological student, from several of the passengers who had witnessed it. the mere echo of Mr. Codding, named Booth, of New On the other hand, none defended or seemed to ap- Ha en. The latter has undertaken to give an ac prove it. One gentleman, whom I understood to be Southerner, remarked, that in no part of the civiliza Southerner, remarked, that in no part of the civilized world were colored people treated so shabbily as in New-England. And if he meant, that no where else were they so shabbily treated, because of their color, the remark was quite correct. He remarked, also, that several of his slaveholding friends, travelling on one of our Railroads, interfered, on one occasion, to protect a colored citizen from the indignity of being thrust out of the car, on account of his complexion. No one east of the river was invited who was not supposed to favor their sentiments, except myself. being thrust out of the car, on account of his complexion merely, and nobly insisted that he should not be put out unless they also were ejected. Let it be remembered, therefore, that even slaveholders have more politeness and more humanity, than are to be found in some of our Now-England Bailtond Company. found in some of our New-England Railroad Companies. The truth is, the former are disgusted with the diabolical hypocrisy of the latter, who welcome filthy, drunken, blasphemous blackguards—so that they be supposed to have a white skin beneath the incrustation of dirt encasing their loathsome carcasses-to occupy their cars on terms of perfect equality with our

meanness and ruscality of its authors are aggravated by the fact, that their corporate privileges were obtained, in part, by the votes, as their roads were constructed, in part, by the credit of the very persons over whom they tyrannise so outrageously.

Truly yours, GEORGE BRADBURN. Nantucket, March 27th, 1841.

A Cheering Word.

Washington, (Washington Co., Penn.,) March 5, 1841.

I have been, for some time, an attentive observer of your faithful labors in the cause of our common humanity. It cheers my heart to see you pressing on, with zeal untiring, and ardor unabated. May the Lord of Hosts strengthen your heart, and uphold your hands, in your labors of love, and nerve your spirit, in the fiery ordeal through which you are pass-

Dear friend, I see, in reading your paper, you have bitter enemies This you may expect. Indeed, it small he most anomalous if it were not so. The real friends of truth and holiness have ever been hated. Your blessed Lord and Saviour was thus treated. His barning rebukes, administered to the proud pharisees of his day, brought out their bitterest venom, and rankling malice. It is one of the plainest axioms, that like loves like; that corruption will felpopular sinful current, you would have escaped persecution. No tongue would have been moved, or pen for witnessed. The course of those would be considered to the conduct of the Garrison party, fore witnessed. The course of those would be considered to the course of the course of those would be considered to the course of the c wielded against you. The pulpit and the press would forms has been rebuked, and the fierce spirit of misnow be mum, and no commotion have been produced rule laid to sleep. in Babel.

If you had gone on in utter disregard of the suffering slaves-if their bruised, peeled, lacerated, for- ject. lorn condition had produced no throb of sympathy in your bosom-if the blood and carnage, the groans and anguish, the widows and orphans, made by the bated the thrusting aside, from the broad platform of Committee of the American and Foreign A. S. Socieday be high up in the scale of spurious patriotism, leading seceders from the old anti-slavery platform. and bearing in the van the bombastic banner of More yet remains to be said on the same subject. earthly glory. The thunder of the American Vatican would still be pent up, (or directed against other objects,) and the world unroused by its lengthened reverberations. But this has not been your course; and happy it is for the imbruted slave, and for bleed- P. M. on Thursday next (Fast Day,) on the subject ing humanity, it has not been so. The approbation of slavery; and at Weymouth on the evening of the of a good conscience, and the smiles of an approving same day, in the Rev. Mr. Perkins' meeting house. Redeemer, is a full compensation for the loss of the

Beloved friend, press round more tightly the folds Beloved friend, press round more tightly the folds of righteousness! Grasp more firmly the sword of truth! Bear on the banner of the cross still farther into truth! Bear on the banner of the cross still farther into the enemy's camp! I do believe the Lord is now shaking down the pillars of the kingdom of darkness; that soon the mountains of sin shall be made low, and the vallies of righteousness raised, and a moral highway prepared for the Redeemer's coming. I pity those whose faith is so weak in the plain promises of God, and who appear so little disposed to labor, in a common sense way, for the establishment of Christ's kingdom on earth. But what could to be a labor, in a common sense way, for the establishment of Christ's kingdom on earth. But what could to be a labor, in a common sense way, for the establishment of which was locked up in a larger one and placed under a bed in the chamber, taken. It contained four hundred dollars in gold view, which the robbers carried off as their booty. Christ's kingdom on earth. But what ought to be the estimate of those men, who profess to be the ambassadors of the Prince of Peace, who, like Sanhallot of old, impiously strive to keep back the work of the Lord, and covertly seek, with untiring assidnity, to Lord, and covertly seek, with untiring assistanty, to murder the character of the faithful advocates of the truth as it is in Jesus? Such, eminently, I conceive to be the conduct of the Rev. Nathaniel Colver, towards yourself and the beloved Collins. But, most unfortunately for himself, he charged his ordnance of the same night an attempt was made to break into the store of Mr. Daniel Hersey; No. 29

Evaluates street. Three pages of glass were broken. of malice too high; it shot beyond the mark, and, by its rebound, has crippled himself. Such base conduct developes a mind saturated with sectarism and inquisitorial intolerance, through which it is high time the plough of reform should be driven, beam daep.

Exchange street. Three panes of glass were broken, and efforts were made to force off the shutters, but the robbers probably being alarmed, did not succeed.

The carpenter's shop of Mr. Ezra Ames, in Chelsen, was broken open the same night, and robbed of about \$50 worth of tools. The people of Great Britain will certainly not be

misled by such wholesale slanders; especiaily such enlightened spirits as Dr. Wardlaw, Brewster, Ashurst, Bowring, O'Connell, Thompson, Sturge, and a murder in the first degree.

During the rendition of the verdict, says a corresurst, Bowring, O'Connell, Thompson, Sturge, and a host more. They will readily discover their infamous character, even should they never see the clear and triumphant exposition that has been made of his mendacity.

Murder in the prest degree.

During the readilon of the verdict, says a correspondent of the Newark Advertiser, the prisoner appeared sullen and motionless—he was corpse-like—and while going out of Court the Sheriff asked bim how he fell, and he answered, 'Oh, I feel as nice as mendacity.

Whilst writing this letter, the Liberator came to

both advocated and voted for a pro-slavery President. and a slaveholding and slave-breeding Vice President. If he should feel no shame and remorse after reading ore the close of the session of our late Legislature, to the withering rebuke from the pen of the faithful Mr.

But it is needless for me to say any thing more about these wicked letters: wherever the whole in this Commonwealth, which subjected persons of facts are known, they can receive but one sentence,

My object in writing is, to show what effect suc base conduct has had on my own mind, and to contribute my mite in sustaining the devoted friends of bleeding humanity and righteous reform. Beloved fellow laborers in the holy cause in which you are engaged! That the meek, forgiving, martyr-spirit of Jesus may ever control and inspire your heart, is the carnest desire of your humble correspondent.

Thine for the triumph of truth and holines JOHN GORDEN.

#### New Organization Gems.

A State Anti-Slavery Convention, for Eastern Con necticut, was held in Willimantic on the 3d ultimo, which all persons, far and near, were most cordially invited to attend. We were present, with our sister Abby Kelley, and participated in its proceedings which assumed an extraordinary aspect. Among oth count of the meeting to the editor of the Emancipator. veraciously, as follows:

In the Connecticut Observer appears another letter, obviously from the same pen, relating to the Conven-On Thursday, the 4th inst., resolutions or opini

were introduced by the committee, respecting anti-slavery political action. On this subject, the clover foot of Garrison appeared. His peculiar views of no foot of Garrison appeared. His peculiar views of nogovernment, woman's rights, and non-resistance, altalented and virtuous, as unworthy to sit in the presence of gentlemen.

How long shall these 'soulless Corporations' be
suffered thus to trample on the rights of citizens of
this 'old time-honored Commonwealth?' It is high
time that the people should look into this matter.
That such tyranny is either constitutional, or equal,
or consistent with the principles which governed the
Legislature in granting its authors their respective
charters, none but a knave or a fool will pretend. The
meanness and rascality of its authors are aggravated him the refined sentiments of the lovers of th culary of billingsgate. He with almost superhyman wisdom and meekness, patiently endured these injuries of the noble non-resistants, turning their pointless

weapons against themselves.

Much interest was excited in this village, and the sympathics of all were with Mr. Codding, except a few of the true Abby Kelley stamp.

Garrison and his party were no doubt greatly disappointed with the result of the Convention. Although

pointed with the result of the Convention. Although they meant it not so, yet all its events conspired to show the utter weakness, if not the entire buseness of their plans and projects.

A correct sentiment is now pretty firmly established in this region, where considerable sympathy for Garrisonism was before cherished. Upon the announce-

ment of the meeting, many fears were entertaine. for the consequences; but the result confirms the declara-tion of divine truth, that God can bring good out of vil-order out of confusion, In a letter to the editor of the Free American, the

same individual says:

'The abolitionists of Willimantic expected a the rough-going Garrison meeting, and talked of writing to to come over and help them, but finally concluded to stay at home and let them, but finally concluded to stay at home and let the storm pass by. Accordingly at the beginning of the meeting few of them were present; but as soon as they found there were any to raise up a standard, they rallied around it in good earnest. The people of Willinantic were indignant at the treatment Mr. Codding received from Mr. Garrison, Benson, and Coe, and many of them said that they should teel that the village was disgraced, should the condemnatory resolution of Mr. Garrison be passed.

When we consider that this convention was got up by the woman's rights and non-resistance par-

lowship corruption; and that holiness and sin are perfect antagonists. If you had shaped your course, as the editor of a public journal, in harmony with the corruptions of the age, and thrown yourself upon the

We publish these extracts as curiosities, reserving to ourselves another opportunity to refer to this sub-

### The Other Side.

We have copied from the National Standard, the dark demon of war, had been looked on by you with Reply of the Executive Committee of the American stoical indifference-if you had winked at and appro- Anti-Slavery Society to a Statement of the Executive spiritual equality, WOMAN-benevolent-hearted, ty. It is a triumphant exposition of the real facts in self-sacrificing, devoted WOMAN-you might at this the case, and subjects to merited condemnation the

### Fast Day.

The Editor will lecture, Providence permitting, i in the Town Hall, Abington, at half-past 3 o'clock,

### ITEMS.

In the case of Peter Robinson, tried at New-Bri

The Chief Justice directed him to be brought into wants writing this letter, the Liberator came to hand, containing a better article in perfect unison with the one under consideration, from the pen of the Rev. J. Blanchard. My surprise was great at first, but it subsided when I recollected Mr. Blanchard crime.

The Chief Justice directed him to be brought into Court to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock to receive his sentence. I understand he has made confessions which will startle, not only those who have feeling minds, but even those who are already hardened in crime.

Latest from Mexico-Important to Texas? By the arrival of the schooner Emblem, Capt. Kenny, we learn the following interesting items from some of her passengers-amongst whom was Maj. Trimble, late of the Texan federal army. This gentleman informs us that the federal party in the north of Mexico is annihilated; Yucatan is tactly acknowledged—the leading Mexican journals owning the inability of the central party to re-conquer that portion of their soi disant territory. We think this information may

the central party to soi disant territory. We think this information may be relied on as correct.

The candidates for the next presidential term, or Comez Farius and the chief magistracy of Mexico, are Gomez Farias and the notorious Santa Ana. These men severally build their hopes of success upon the chance of enlisting the interference of Texas in their behalf by offering the interference of Texas in their behalf by one ring to recognize her independence; both parties having made arrangements for overtures to that effect—thus placing Texas in a position to rule the destinies of Mexico. But the young republic is independent—she asks no favors of Mexico, and will spurn the proposition to espouse either cause whenever it is made.—N. tion to espouse either cause whenever it is m.

A destructive fire occurred at Augusta, Me., on Monday evening, 23J ult. Eight buildings were destroyed, including Judkins' boarding-house, a two story house occupied by Mr. Black, and a building occupied by Messrs. Morse & Jayne, as a paint shop, and by Augustus Brick, saddle and harness maker. During the fire, Mr. Simeon Goodwin fell from the roof of the Kennebec hotel, and was seriously injured.

The Texan Congress has passed a law forbidding he uttachment of slaves under any process. Of The Texan Congress has passed a law forbidding the uttachment of slaves under any process. Of course, they can be sold only at private sale, or at anction by order of their masters. This, we suppose, was designed for the benefit of the slaves; but, we are not sure that it is not a scheme of the slaveholders, to riot in their unholy possessions, undisturbed by their creditors:—Greenfield Gazette.

Mehemet Ali has commenced his military colonization, and had promised Commodore Napier that he would take an early opportunity of abolishing negro slavery. He had ordered a review of calvary and artillery on the 5th inst., at which the Commodore was present.

Capt. Lemist, of ship Carolina, at this port, from Calcutta, touched at St Helena 11th ult. He left there three slavers captured by British cruisers. From one, 300 slaves had been landed; about half of those taken in the other two had died of small pox since their arrival at St. Helena: the rest remained on board the vessels. The disease was still raging amongst them.—Boston Daily Adv.

The Montreal Herald of Saturday, March 20th, speaks of seenes of unparalleled violence and blood-shed at the election in Aenthier county. That paper states that a large body of Canadians, armed with bludgeons, attacked a body of Irishmen, estimated at forty or fifty, and that the encounter resulted in the death of one Canadian and six Irishmen, and the wounding of a great number on both sides

Port of Liverpool. The duties received at the Custom-house of Liverpool, in the year 1849, amounted to no less than four millions soven hundred thousand pounds sterling, and yet, on the accounts being sub-jected to the usual rigid examination by the proper officers in London, the only error found was unde 20s .- Liverpool Mail.

A late European Journal ironically speaks of this country as 'a land of liberty, with the slave trade, a national traffic; a land of equality, with one fifth of its population slaves.' The sarcasm is deserved.

### TREASURER'S ACCOUNT

Of Money received into the Trensury of the Massachusetts A. S. Society, from March 1st, to 31st. 1841. From Salem A. S. Soc. weekly con. L. Dean

Treas.
Sales of articles from Fair, by Caroline Wes-50 00 ton, Buston weekly con by M. G. Chapman, Hanover, Mass. a friend, Fall River, sales of articles from Fair, Dedham, cent-a-week Soc. E. G Ford, 2 06

Holliston, by H. A. Morse, Plymouth, weekly con. W. G. Ripley, Treas. Danners, weekly con. J. Osgood, Weymouth, weekly con. E. Richards, 3 00 Collections by W. L. Garrison. tham, weekly con. Abner Belcher,

West Wrentham, weekly con. N. Fisher, 4 27 North Attleboro', A. S. Soc. S. S. Guild, Treas. 30 31

S. PHILBRICK, Treas. pro tem.

NOTICE.

The Middlesex County Anti-Slavery Society will the 27th of April, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Tre meeting is for the transaction of business in the cause of freethe 27th of April, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Tre meeting is for the transaction of business in the cause of freedom and equal rights. Let the friends of freedom hear the call. It is the slave's meeting—the friends of the slave, of humanity and of God will be there to deliberate and decide, so that they may go out to do and to suffer, under the fresh influences of the living truth.

HARRIS COWDREY, Sec'ry.

Acton, March 31, 1841.

NOTICE.

The semi-annual meeting of the Bristol County anti-Slavery Society will be held in New-Bedford, in Tuesday, April 13, 1841, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on Tuesday, April 13, 1341, at 10 o clock, A. M. Several of the prominent friends of the cause are expected to be present. Ample provision will be made for all who may attend. The meeting cannot fail to be an interesting one; and the friends in and out of the county are earnestly invited to attend.

Per order: NATH'L A. BORDEN, Secr'y. March 16, 1841.

Papers friendly to the cause will please copy the

NOTICE. Those indebted to the Depository 25 Cornhill, for publications, are respectfully invited to settle their

FAIR AT MILLBURY. An anti-slavery Fair will be held in Millbury, on the fifth and sixth of July, the proceeds to be given to the Massachusetts and American Societies. The

friends of the slave in other places are earnestly solicited to assist us.

Per order of the Society,

MARGARETTA L. KELLEY, Rec. Sec.

15, 1841.

NOTICE. The Women's Anti-Slavery Conference of Essez

North will hold their next quarterly meeting on Thursday, April 15, at 10 o'clock, A. M. in West Bradford, at the house of Mrs. Edward Kimball. SOPHIA G. PARKER, Sec. FAIR.

The Salem Female Anti-Slavery Society propose holding a Fair on the 14th and 15th of April ensuing. The proceeds of the Fair will be appropriated as follows, viz: to the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society; for the benefit of the colored youth and children of this city; and to sustain the ordinary operations of the Society.

The object of each table will be clearly designated,

that it may be intelligently patronized.

Societies and individuals are invited to contribute articles, which may be forwarded to 403, Essex Street, 8 High Street, or to W. and S. B. Ives, 232, Essex Street, previous to April 1st.

ELIZA J. KENNEY, Rec. Sec.

Salem, Feb. 9th, 1841.

FAIR.

The Lynn Women's Anti-Slavery Society propose holding a Fair the first week in May, for the benefit of the cause. Friends are invited to assist them. Per order of the Society, ABBY A. BENNETT, Rec. Sec. Lynn, Jan. 2, 1841.

INFORMATION WANTED

Intelligence has been received that Alexander Pot-ter, formerly of Boston, has been lodged in jail in New-Orleans for sale. He is a free man and probably has been taken up for want of free papers. He sailed from this city in 1837 in the employ of R. G. Shaw, Esq. Information in reference to him is desired im-Esq. Information in reference to him is desired im-mediately, that papers may be forwarded necessray for his release. Please call at 25 Cornhill.

THE TEMPTATION.

THE Temptation; or Henry Thornton. 'Lead us not into temptation' This day published by Saxton & Peirce, 133 1-2 Washington-street.

NEW WORK.

THE HOUR AND THE MAN; or, Toussaint L'Overture, by Harriet Martineau. For sale at 25 Cornhill. Jan 22

MY FATHER, MOTHER, BROTHERS, SIS-TERS

BY REV. JOHN PIERPONT. They are all gone, but one. A daughter and a son Were, from my parents, early taken away; And my own childhood's joy Was darkened when, a boy, I saw them, in their coffins as they lay

To manhood had I grown; And children of my own Were gathering 'round me, when my mother died. I saw not her cold clay,

When it was borne away And buried by her little children's side,

Beneath the new green sod She led me first to God; Her words and prayers were my young spirit's dew For, when she used to leave

The fireside, every eve, I knew it was for prayer that she withdrew, That dew, that blessed my youth-Her holy love, her truth, Her spirit of devotion, and the tears That she could not suppress Hathnever ceased to bless

My soul, nor will it, through eternal years. How often has the thought Of my mourned mother brought Peace to my troubled spirit, and new power The tempter to repel!

Mother, thou knowest well That thou hast blessed me since thy mortal hour Two younger sisters then, Both wives of worthy men. After each one of them had been a mother,

Were touched by the cold hand

And to the spirit land, In quick succession, followed one the other

To neither could I speak ; Nor, on the marble cheek Of either, drop a mourning brother's tear The husband of the one, The mother's only son,

Has since been borne away upon the bier. Lake Erie's waters cold Over a brother rolled: The day was bright; the lake scarce felt a breeze;

While I have yet been spared, Though dangers I have dared,

Storms, rocks and pirates in the Grecian seas. Dear brother! in my dreams

Thy floating body seems To lift its hand, and my poor aid implore ! I'm wakened by my weeping, And know that thou art sleeping In thy lone grave, on low Sandusky's shore.

I had one brother more. The last my mother bore; He was a boy when forth I went to roam He delved upon the farm; Our father's aged arm

Leaned upon him-his hope, his prop-at home. He sunk beneath the weight Of manly cares. A great And growing name he left for strength and worth

Twas but five months ago My father felt the blow, And now, he too, has passed away from earth. O, could I but have heard One parting, blessed word

From all these dying loved ones! But the pall, Unseen by me was thrown, And the green turf hath grown, Wet by no tear of mine, over them all

All but the last: thank God! Before the heavy clod

Fell on His coffin, to its side I drew ; And, though the thin, white hair Lay like the hoar-frost, there, My hand his forehead press'd, that felt like freezing

It had been marked with care. It had been bowed in prayer, For many a year ere Death upon it stole. O'er it I bent alone,

'Twas love's forsaken throne. And its death-chill went to my very soul! Of all am I bereft;

Only one sister left-A weeping willow, that to many a blast Hath howed her sleuder form O, God, hold back the storm, That thou shalt send to break her down at last !

Father, to thee I bow ! In very love hast tho Thy children summoned from earth's toils and tear; Uphold me by thy strength,

Until I join at length, The friends thou gavest to my earliest years.

### A CHARADE.

Pronounced as one letter, and written with three, Two letters there are, and two only in me I am double, I'm single, I'm black, blue, and grey I read from both ends, and the same either way I am restless and wandering, am steady and fixed, And you know not one hour what I may be the next I melt and I kindle, beseech and defy; I am watery and moist, I am fiery and dry I am scornful and scowling, compassionate, meek; I am light, I am dark, I am strong, I am weak; I am sluggish and dead, I am lively and bright; I am sharp, I am flat, I am left, I am right ; I am piercing and clear, I am heavy and dull, Expressive and languid, contracted and full; I am careless and vacant, I search and I pry, And judge, and decide, and examine, and try I'm a globe, and a mirror, a window, a door, An index, an organ, and fifty things more. I belong to all animals under the sun.

And to those which were long understood to ha Ry some I am said to exist in the mind And am found in potatoes, and needles and wind. Three jackets I own, of glass, water, and horn, I wore them all three on the day I was born. I am cover'd quite snug, have a lid and a fringe, Yet I move every way on invisible hinge. A pupil I have, a most whimsical wight, Who is little by day, and grows bigger by night, Whom I cherish with care as a part of myself, For, in truth, I depend on this delicate elf, Who collects all my food, and with wonderful kna-Throws it into a net which I keep at my back : And though head over heels it arrives, in a trice. It is sent up to table all proper and nice. I'm spoken of sometimes as if I were glass, But then it is false, and the trick will not pass. A blow makes me run, though I have not a limb; Though I neither have has nor a bladder, I swim Like many more couples, my partner and I At times will look cross at each other and shy; Yet still, though we differ in what we're about, One will do all the work while the other is out. I am least apt to cry, as they always remark. When trimm'd with good lustres, or kept in the dar Should I fret and be heated, they put me to bed, And leave me to cool upon water and bread; But if harden'd I grow, they make use of the knife, Lest an obstinate humor endanger my life; Or you may, though the treatment appears to be rough Run a split through my side, and with safety enough. Like boys who are fond of their fruit and their play, I am seen with my ball and apple all day. My belt is a rainbow; I reel, and I dance; I am said to retire, but I never advance,

I am rend by physicians as one of their books,

And am used by the ladies to fasten their books, My language is plain, though I cannot be heard, And I speak without ever pronouncing a word. Some call me a diamond, some say I'm a jet, Others talk of my water, or how I am set. I'm a borough in England, in Scotland a stream, And an isle of his sea in the Irishman's dream. The earth without me would no loveliness wear, And sun, moon, and stars, at my wink disappear, Yet so frail is my tenure, so brittle my joy, That a speck gives me pain, and a drop can destroy

### NON-RESISTANCE.

From the Non-Resistant. Letter from Henry C. Wright.

dearly-cherished institutions of mankind. Non-resistance is to the clergy, Church and State now, what Christianity was, in the time of Christ and the apostles, to the scribes, pharisees, priests, Jewish systems and the Roman empire. Non-resistance has dared to encounter, with spiritual weapons, all the ecclesiastical and political organizations of mankind. They all rest on the point of the bayonet—they are cemented by blood. They assume that man is rested with discretionary power ever human life—and on this they rest for protection. We have struck at their foundation. It will one day be of interest to know how the clergy and churches stand affected toward our enterprise.

Baked why he did not have me taken care of, he said, some insane men were harmless. He said his brethren, who were enemies to non-resistance, all assented this solely to prejudice the people against non-resistance. But it only excited them to come that was insane. But it only excited the scribe has erred this solely to prejudice the people against non-resistance, by branding me as a crazy man, when he saw it did not have me taken care of, he said, his brethren, who were enemies to non-resistance, all twas insane. It was evident that he asserted this solely to prejudice the people against non-resistance, by branding me as a crazy man, when he saw it did not have me taken care of, he said his brethren, who were enemies to non-resistance, all twas insane. It was evident that he asserted this solely to prejudice the people against non-resistance. But it only excited them to come the same that the scribe has a crazy man, when he saw it did not have me taken care of, he said his brethren, who were enemies to non-resistance, all twas insane. It was evident that he asserted this solely to prejudice the people against non-resistance. But it only excited this solely to prejudice the people against non-resistance. But it only excited this solely to asserted th stand affected toward our enterprise.

I have been in New-Hampshire about six weeks,

and have lectured in several places. Concord.-I have lectured in this town, (the seat of government,) seven times, to numerous and attentive audiences, for the most part. Nathaniel Bouton and Daniel J. Noyes, Congregational ministers, spurned non-resistance from their pulpits, and have done what they could to get their brethren through the State to do the same. The Unitarian minister, Mr. Thomas, and the Methodist, Mr. Hatch, freely throughout the State. It is making sad work with lawyers and criminal courts here.

New-London .- Lectured here once, (Subbath

Bradford.-Lectured here twice in the Baptist Bradford.—Lectured here twice in the Baptist church, and attended a county Anti-Slavery Convention. F. P. Tracy, agent of new organization, and a clergyman, had been here before, and held up non-resistance before the people as compounded of all that is blasphemous and vile, in the Congregational church. Stephen Rogers, Cong. minister, and his church, bitterly opposed to non-resistance. They have recently excommunicated five of their most christian members, solely because they refused to support a pro-slavery minister. Stephen Rogers, with Daniel J. Noyes of Concord, and with the Congregational ministers of this State generally, goes on the principle that, if the Devil is settled over a church, as a clergyman or Reverend, they are bound to maintain him till he is regularly dismissed.— This is PARSON HAYES' doctrine. Applied our principles to a military clergy and church

Boscoven.—Lectured here twice. Caleb B. Tracy, minister and his church, as a body, committed against the cause. C. B. Tracy advised the peoagainst the cause. C. B. Tracy advised the people to have nothing to do with it or me. Church and Academy, being controlled by the minister, were closed against the peaceful kingdom of the Son of God. C. B. Tracy, a politician and warrior, goes about in stores and taverns, electioneering for Old Tip, and advocating armed defence, teaching his people how to vote at the polls, and how to kill each other with the sword. A few of the people dared to lay the elective franchise, under this military and slaveholding government, on the altar of Christ. C. B. Tracy reprobated and scouted them for their fidelity to their principles. I advised the people not to support any man as a christian minister. The probable of the sin of man-killing, and to cleanse themselves from a brother's blood, the ministers come and quiet in awakened consciences—tell them it is right to pour out a brother's blood in defence—that armed and bloody resistance is a right and duty; and thus tree them on resisting, long-suffering kingdom? Last Spring, initiate Clement of Chester preached before the Convention of ministers in Concord. He told them to beware of non-resistance, and not admit it to their pulpits. They have concluded to follow his advice. When the people are disposed to repent of the sin of man-killing, and to cleanse themselves from a brother's blood, the ministers come and quiet in awakened consciences—tell them it is right to pour out a brother's blood in defence—that armed and bloody resistance is a right and duty; and thus tree when the convention of ministers in Concord. He told them to beware of non-resisting, long-sufficient plants are close to pits against the non-resisting, long-sufficient plants are proportion. people not to support any man as a christian minister, whose hands and garments are died in human blood. C. B. Tracy, the Sabbath after, preached a sermon against non-resistance.

Canterbury.—Lectured here three times—once in the Free Will Baptist house—twice in the town-hall, near the church. Wm. Patrick, Congregational minister, felt insulted and offended when asked to allow me to occupy his pulpit on the Sabbath.—NO—was his answer. So I preached in the town-hall clear the sabbath and the sa NO—was his answer. So I preached in the town-hall close by, while he preached in the church to advocate war and murder for the good of the com-munity. He refuses to allow WOMEN to vote in the church—would not have married had he sup-posed his wife would have claimed to be equal to himself. Rev. Calvin White preached here, some-time since, to show the necessity of a general judgatime since, to show the necessity of a general judg ment. One argument was, that such men as N. P. Rogers, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, and H. C. Wright, who condemn the clergy as pro-slavery and blood-stained, might be judged and receive their just reward. Rev. George Punchard preached about the plagues of God's wrath. He said the worst plague of wrath now being found out, is—Non-Resistance and Perfectionism, that are now spreading. These he said, were the last great plagues that are to visit Wm. Patrick and his church in open hos

tility to the non-resisting Saviour. Loudon.-Lectured here twice in the Congregational house. No minister. So the people let me in. Showed that all systems of armed resistance are at war with God and man—with liberty, with justice and common sense. One man, and only one, stalked out of the house, with much loud stamping and lamming of doors, to show his enmity to non-resistance-Col. ZEPHANIAH BACHELOR-a leading member of the church—having one son a captain and a church member, and another a lieutenant in the militia. Held up the military system as a system of MURDER, and all who advocate it as accesso-

Amherst .- Have lectured seven times in differen parts of this town. The orthodox church here, Mr. Savage, minister, refused to admit me to their BARNABAS B. DAVID, a whip-maker for slave-drivers, who makes whips to whip the slaves if they read the Bible, if they will not work for nothing, if they refuse to live in concubinage, and don't submit to the lust of their masters—Deacon Cy-RUS EASTMAN, a pro-slavery man—and Deacon David Fisk, who carries pistols in his pocket to shoot his brethren and show his love to enemies when they injure him—constitute the church com-mittee. These and the minister closed the pulpit. The selectmen admitted me to the town-hall, under the church, to lecture all day Sunday. The committee stood in the entry, to keep the people out of the hall; but some 200 found their way down, and heard gladly. Daniel J. Noyes, of Concord, who ex communicated J. B. Chandler and Amos Wood, because they would not pay him any salary,-he be--wrote to the committee ing a pro-slavery priest, to admit e-that I was a dangerous man. SILAS AIKIN, of Park-street Church, Boston, was here, and laid before the slave whip-maker, B. B. DAVID, several charges against me—that, (L) I was a dangerous man. (2.) I could not get into any was a dangerous man. (2.) I could not get into any of the Boston pulpits. (3.) That I had lectured on abolition and non-resistance in the hall where Abner Kneeland and Fanny Wrightlectured. (4.) I was an infidel. (5.) I was heart and hand with O. A. Brownson, in his ultra-democracy. (6.) I was opposed to the Sabbath, and Church and Ministry.—These things were circulated by Reverend Silass

Aikin and the slave whip-maker, DAVID, through the town. This made great excitement, but it did to the defeating the second of the facts and circumstances. Arkin and the slave whip-maker, DAVID, through the town. This made great excitement, but it did not deceive all the people. The sheriff, a few years since, built a scaffold in this place, and took at MAN—his brother—Goa's vicegerent—upon it, and one may be at another he must show good ground the form of the case would warrant, taking into consider the case would warrant, taking into consider the case would warrant, taking into consider the many beat another he must show good ground the case would warrant, taking into consider the case would warrant, taking into consideration the question of color, but they me render such a very consideration the question of color, but they me render such a very consideration the question of color, but they me render such a very consideration the question of color, but they me render such a very consideration the question of color, but they me render such a very consideration the question of color, but they me render such a very consideration the question of color, but they me render such a very consideration the question of color, but they me render such a very consideration the question of color, but they me render such a very consideration the question of the case would warrant, taking into consideration the case wo BROKE HIS NECK for the amusement and benefit of thousands collected to witness the feat. They have taken another MAN, whose neck they expect to break in a similar way, for a similar purpose. This town is cursed of God. You can hardly look upon This it without seeing a gallows rising over it, with a MAN, the image of Deity, swinging on it. It is cursed with a pro-slavery church, and with mankilling and man-stealing deacons, and with a slave

whip-maker. Mount Vernon .- Lectured here twice. The Rev. Mr. JENNISON would not give notice, nor attend.

Church opposed—could not enter the house. Lectured in the vestry. To prevent an abolition member from introducing abolition into the church, the eight years!

church have called him up for heresy—he being a non-resistant—a Mr. Dutton. The people came out to hear—vestry about full. The case of brother Dutton excites great interest all about here.

Peterboro'.-Two lectures here in the Presbyte rian house. The minister,—George French,—received me heartily, and attended the lectures, and acknowledged that non-resistance was true. A great attendance here. House crowded. I held up chaplains to military bands as caterers to ruffians and murderers—emissaries of Satan. REVEREND MR. JONES, a military chaplain to sanctify murder by prayer—to urge God's children on to the work of mutual butchery by prayer, came forward der by prayer—to urge God's children on to the work of mutual butchery by prayer, came forward to oppose. He would not meet me and discuss the subject, but appointed a meeting to answer me after I was gone. Thus he volunteered to urge the people up to deeds of violence and blood-to urge them

MILFORD, N. H., Feb. 1, 1841.

Dear Brother:

My object in making a report of my labors in the Non-Resistant is, to enable its readers to look at the clergy, church organizations, military systems, human governments, and all systems of armed protection and bloody defence, through the medium of our pure and bloodless principles. Certain it is, that we are engaged in a daring enterprise of tremendous import. We certainly do stand in an attitude of open hostility to the deeply-rooted prejudices and dearly-cherished institutions of mankind. Non-resistance is to the clergy, Church and State now.

REVEREND CHARLES SHED, teaches of an academy here, and deacon of Mr. Lee's church, at the close of his last fall term, had a public exhibi-One dialogue was written and spoken, called the 'Non-Resistant,' designed to hold up non-resistants and their principles to the ridicule and contempt of the people. Charles Shed told me the dialogue was rehearsed before him before it was spoken in the church. It made fine fun for the Reverend Charles Shed and the spectators to hear non-resistants ridi-culed. 'CHRIST WAS A NON-RESISTANT.' Mr. Thomas, and the Methodist, Air. Hatch, Heer, admitted it. Non-resistance is working, like leaven, among the common people. The Non-Resistance culed. 'CHRIST WAS A NON-RESISTANT.' Rev. Charles Shed, deacon of Samuel Lee's church, Society, formed here, has excited much interest and teacher of youth, thus held up our non-resisting and teacher of youth, thus held up our non-resisting and teacher of youth, thus held up our non-resisting and teacher of youth, thus held up our non-resisting and teacher of youth, thus held up our non-resisting and teacher of youth, thus held up our non-resisting and teacher of youth, thus held up our non-resisting and teacher of youth, thus held up our non-resistance. Saviour and his non-resisting kingdom to the scorn and contempt of the people of New-Ipswich; and he goes unrebuked by Samuel Lee or his church. forenoon.) The minister, Reuben Sawyer, would not take the responsibility of admitting non-resistance to his pulpit. He referred me to the committee, who cheerfully consented.

Budford I see or his courter. They take the elements of Christ's love to his enemies from his impious hands. Non-resistance might be held up to scorn in the church, but could not be advocated. I lectured in this town five times, and many confess the truth of our principles.

Milford.-Delivered five lectures in this town Abner B. Warner, Congregational minister, refused Abner B. Warner, Congregational minister, refused to admit non-resistance to his pulpit on the Sabbath. The people opened the vestry, close beside the church. I went there with a goodly number, and preached a no-fighting religion. Evening—went into the church—much interest felt here. I urged the people to do their duty to military churches and ministers, and cease to regard them as Christian. Better that every man should be his own minister, than support a man-killing minister; better that than support a man-killing ministry; better that each should be his and her own church than recog-nize a military blood-stained church as *Christian* better that each should be his and her government under God than acknowledge allegiance to a military government. Many are determined to excommunicate our military churches. Why are the Congregational clergy of New

Hampshire so united and resolute to shut their pul-pits against the non-resisting Saviour and his nonstood between their consciences and abolition truth. So now; ministers encourage men in the sin of men-killing—of MURDER—by opposing non-resist-ance and advocating armed-resistance and bloody

rotection. Notwithstanding the bloody position of the clergy Notwithstanding the bloody position of the clergy, N. Hampshire is a glorious field to sow the seeds of non-resistance. Thousands are beginning here to see that MAN is something nobler than a social organization in Church or State—that men are responsible as individuals—not as corporations—that Christianity is not an organization, but an INDI-VIDUALITY. As this is seen and felt, men dare to look at non-resistance and embrace it.

H. C. WRIGHT.

## MISCELLANY.

From the Journal of Commerce. Supreme Court. JUDGE GRIDLEY Presiding. John Davis vs. Charles Turner.

This was an action for an assault and batter It appeared that the brig Wakulla in the month of August, 1838, lay at Apalachicola, in the Territory of Florida, at the wharf, loading; that the plaintiff was a colored seaman, and the defendant was mate of the vessel; that a difficulty occurred upon the vards, the second mate ordered the plaintiff out rther upon the end of the yard to do the defendant ordered the second mate to send th plaintiff down. The difficulty was that the plaintiff was ordered to lay out further on the yard and lend a hand to haul up the head earing, the plaintiff did not obey; he came down at the call of the 1st mate, and when he got down on to the rail, the defendant seized him by the leg, took up a club and struck him over the head from four to nine blows. One witness testified that the blood ran down Davis' face and head upon his shirt, and another state that his finger was hurt. Another witness testified that Davis was sick and disabled for four days after the beating, that he was a mild man and had done nothing to the defendant. It appeared that the

crew were all colored men. The counsel in summing up for the defendant urged to the jury that it appeared by one of the wit-nesses that the plaintiff had endeavored to run away from the vessel at the time and before he was beat-en, and argued that the witnesses ought not to be believed, as they had contradicted one another in many particulars, and the plaintiff being a colored man ought not to have that the master and officers of the vessel had hig nowers conferred upon them by law to enforce the liscipline of the ship for the preservation of all

The counsel for the plaintiff summed up to the jury and called the attention of the Court to 2d Sumner's Reports, page 587, to show that the mates and officers of vessels had no right to chastise the men when the master was in command, nd urged the necessity of maintaining the laws in favor all classes or persons, as well colored as white, a

tion the circumstances of the parties; hat when one man beat another he must show good grounds having plead that he had done it in self-defence, but had not proved it. The jury without leaving their seats found a verdict for the plaintiff, \$50

damages and costs.

Counsel for the plaintiff, Mr. Nash, for the de-

fendant Burr and Benedict. A Long Imprisonment. John Hatfield, the man who fired a loaded pistol at George 1II, in 1802, and who was acquitted of the charge of treason on the ground of insanity, died in one of the Lunatic Asy-lums of England, on the 23d of January last, in the 69th year of his age, having been confined thirty-eight years!

Contagiousness of Crime. Bulwer in his last work, entitled 'Night and Morning,' makes the following just observations on the contagiousness of crime:

the contagiousness of crime:

'It may be observed that there are certain years in which, in a civilized country, some particular crime comes into vogue. It flares its season, and then burns out. Thus at one time we have burking, at another swingism—now suicide is in vogue—now poisoning trades-people in apple-dumplings—now little boys cut each other with penknives—now common soldiers shoot at their sergeants. Almost every year there is one crime peculiar to it; a sort of annual, which overrons the country, but does not bloom again. Unquestionably, the press has a great deal to do with these epidemics. Let a newspaper give an account of some out-of-the-way atrocity, that has the charm of being novel, and certain depraved minds fasten to it, like leeches. They brood praved minds fasten to it, like leeches. They brood praved minds tasten to it, like leeches. I ney prood over and revolve it; the idea grows up a horrid phantasmalian monomania; and all of a sudden, in a hundred different places, the one seed sown by the leaden types, springs up into foul flowering. But if the first reported aboriginal crime has been attended with impunity, how much more does the imitative faculty cling to it. Ill-judged mercy falls, not like dew, but like a great heap of manure, on the rank deed.'

### ITEMS.

As Extraordisary Clock. A correspondent of the Newark Daily Advertiser thus describes a new, and certainly very curious clock:

The clock, apart from the ornamental work, is simply this: an arrow, the stem of which is a solid glass rod; the barb or head of which is of brass, and also solid; the feather end of the arrow is of the same metal, but is made hollow, and contains the whole metal, but is made hollow, and contains the whole moving power of the clock, and is wound up once a week. This arrow is fastened by a pin in the centre of its stem into a glass dial plate on which the figures are painted, the arrow-head pointing the hours with perfect precision and regularity.

An inspection of the clock presents to the curious observer this question: how can any movement contained in the extreme end of the arrow, and obviously having no connection with the centre on which it

ly having no connection with the centre on which it turns-operate to cause the arrow to revolve? A re-markable fact which shows the impossibility of de-ception, is that the arrow may be removed from the dial plate and laid down, or even carried in the pocket; and when replaced, will immediately return to the correct hour.

Louisiana Purchase. Jefferson gave eleven millions of dollars for Louisiana, and the government have received, since the purchase, \$14,539,271 for the sales of public lands—three and a half millions better than the purchase money, besides having on hand six millions of acres yet to sall within the hand six milli ns of acres yet to sell, within the

ta office exceeded any other in the State. The total at all the offices for the nine months was-acres of land 149,071 26-100, amounting to \$189,875 04.—Vicksburg Free Trader.

A very melancholy occurrence took place recently at Margaret's Bay, L. C. Mrs. Holland, wife of Thomas Holland, Esq. of that place, and their three children, were unfortunately drowned; the children were amusing themselves on the ice in front of the house, when it gave way, Mrs Holland heard their screams, went to their assistance, and fell in. Mr. Holland hastened to the assistance of them all—he land the line but with difficulty escaned a similar fair.

Thompson's Lectures, Thompson in America, 12mo. Testimony of God against Slaver Tracts, miniature series, The Abolitionist, a periodical, Whittier's Poems, Whentey, Phillis, 15mo. Wesley's Thoughts, Wilberforce, Memoir of Williams, James, 12ms, 12m also fell in, but with difficulty escaped a similar fate.

The deaths in the city of London during the last year were 14,574, of which 7,269 were males and 7,278 females. Only one is reported as murdered—there were 31 by suicides, 13 accidentally poisoned, 78 drowned, 119 accidentally killed, and 1903 died of control of the light of th

There were, in the same time, 16,160 births, of which 8,090 were males and 8,070 females. There were also buried 699 still-born children, not included in the foregoing.

Americans in Paris. Col. Thorn, of New-York, and Mr. Edward S. Bird, of Philadelphia, are striving for the greatest distinction in the fashionable world in Paris. The equipage of the Colonel excels in splen-Paris. The equipage of the Colonel excels in splendor and costliness even the French aristocracy. A letter from Paris dated Feb. 6, says that Mr. Bird recently gave a ball at his hotel, which had not been surpassed during the season, in brilliancy, fashion, orchestra, and animation. This is queer business forrepublicans belonging to the Universal Yankee Nation.—Phil. North American.

7000 Persons without a House. The Norfolk Beacon learns by an arrival there from Mayaguez, P. R., that from 6000 to 7000 persons were rendered houseless and homeless, and exposed to suffering and privation, by the late destructive fire at that pla church, a prison, and one or two houses were standing, as beacons to point where the city of Mayaguez once stood. The total loss was estimated at about Crandall, Reuben Trial of Cincinnati Riots, \$4,000,000.

Shocking Death. We learn that yesterday morning Mr. Jacques Girodeau, one of the proprietors of the lower ferry boat, being on board, and thinking that the engine of the boat had stopped, as she neared the bank, thrust his head under the lever of the engine to look at something inside. All at once the engine to look at something inside. ine was put in motion, and the result was that Mr. Girodeau's head was severed from his body, and fell Girodeau's head was severed from his body, and fell inside, while the body was left in the passage way.

New Orleans Bee.

States,

Evils and Cure of Slavery by Mrs.

Child,

Unspun Cloth. Mr. Arnold is exhibiting in New York specimens of the new mode of manufacturing cloth without spinning or weaving. By this process, wool may be made into cloth with the greatest rapidity, and at an expense of less than six cents a yard.

chusetts, and directing the defer or before the first of August next.

Melancholy Catastrophe. A small dwelling house of was consumed in Amherst village, Lorain Co. Ohio, on the morning of the 11th inst. Two young ladies, Miss Bivins and Miss Cunningham, perished in the

A Musician's Definition of a Debtor's Jail.—A stone instrument, with additional keys, where a man is sent till he can make a satisfactory overture of his notes.

America and England have each 800 steam vessels, In the year 1838, the accidents to English steamers were 465, and 80 lives were lost—whilst during the same year in America, the accidents were 272, and the loss of lives 1,921!

The papers mention the death of Rear Admiral

CORRESPONDENCE between O. Johnson and George F. White, a minister of the Society of Friends. With an appendix. For sale at 25 Cornhill; and at Philadelphia, New-York and Providence March 12

BARNES'S NOTES --- Uniform Edition. NOTES ON THE GOSPELS, Acts, Romans I. and II. Corinthians, &c. For sale by rinthians, &c. For sale by
SAXTON & PEIRCE,
133 1-2 Washington street.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last Will and Testament of HENRY WYMAN, late of Boston, in Testament of HENRY WYMAN, late of Boston, in the county of Suffolk, yeoman, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs. And all persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are requested to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate to make payment to RUFUS WYMAN, Exte.

Boston, March 8, 1841. Boston, March 8, 1841.

NOW IN STORE,

THE French style Moleskin, Beaver, superior Nutria, Silk and other kinds of HATS, at all prices from 2 to \$6; all of which are wyrranted; and those who call will find the prices as low as at any estabishment in Boston.

# Books, Pamphlets, Prints, etc.

BOUND VOLUMES.

Archy Moore, Anti-Slavery Manual, 18mo. Alton Riots, by Pres. Beecher, of Illinois Colleges
Alton Trials, 12mo son. Burman Slave Girl, hand six millions of acres yet to sell, within the boundaries of the State.

The sales of public lands in Louisiana from January 1, 1839, to January 1, 1840, footed as follows: 509,307, 11-100 acres, amounting to \$822,080 45; the Natchitoches land office exceeding in sales the other four offices, (Opelousas, New-Orleans, Ouachita and Greensburg,) in the State.

The ensuing nine months, from January 1, 1840, to October 1st, of the same year, the sales at the Ouachita office exceeded any other in the State.

L. A. Sawyer,

Emancipation in W. I., by Thome and L. A. Sawyer, Francipation in W.I., by Thome and 25 23 00 50 40 00 12mo

Wilberforce, Memoir of Williams, James, View of Slavery by E. P. Barrows,

PAMPHLETS. American Anti-Slavery Almanac, \$30 for

Ancient Landmark Bible against Slavery, Birney's Letter to Mills

Massachusetts and Rhode Island. The U. S. Supreme Court have overruled the demurrer, in the case of the State of Rhode Island, complainant, vs. Massa-chusetts, and directing the defendant to answer on gymen,

Fire in Antrim, N. H. The dwelling-house of Capt. Thomas D. Nesmith, of Antrim, N. H., was destroyed by fire on the 5th inst. Loss, \$10,006. No in-

March Zephyrz. The thermometer stood at Syra-cuse, on Tuesday morning, at 14 degrees below zero; and on Wednesday morning 10 degrees below.

Some apprehension is expressed in consequence of large body of Russian troops concentrating in Po-and. It is said the number is equal to 200,000 men.

OLIVER JOHNSON AND G. F. WHITE.

HATS...Spring Style. W. M. SHUTE, Agent, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

HATS, CAPS, GLOVES AND UMBRELLAS.

For sale at the Depository of the Massachu Anti-Slavery Society, 25 Cornhill.

Single. Hund. \$0 50 40 00 25 20 00 62 45 00 Alton Trials, 12mo
American Liberties and Amer. Slavery,
Anti-Slavery Record, 12mo.
Appeal by Mrs. Child, 12mo
Anti Slavery Examiner,
Anti-Slavery Manual,
Ball, Charles, 12mo.
Bourne's Picture of Slavery, 18mo.
Bayton on Slave Trade. 1 25 100 00 50 33 00 62 50 00 Buxton on Slave Trade, British India. Lectures by Geo. Thomp-50 45 00 62 56 00 50 44 00 25 20 00 50 40 00

Emancipation in Kimball, 12mo. Enemies of the Constitution Discovered,

man,
Thompson's Lectures,
Thompson in America, 12mo.
Thompson in God against Slavery, 18mo.
Testimony of God against Slavery, 18mo.

An Address to the People of the United States, Anti-Slavery Catechism, by Mrs. Child, Adams's John Quincy, Letters to his Con Adams's J. Q. Speech on the Texas ques tion, Adams's J. Q. Speech on the State of the Nation, Apology for Abolitionists, Appeal to the Christian Women of the South, Allen's Report,

Appeal of Forty Thousand Citizens of Pennsylvania, Anecdotes of American Slavery, Africans taken in the Amistad, Bassett's Wm. Letter to the Friends. Channing's Letters to Clay,
to James G. Birney

Cincinnati Riots, Chattel Principle, Debate on Modern Al Dec. of Sentiments and Const. of the A. A. S. Society, Discussion between Thompson and Breckinbridge, kintrict of Columbia, Examiner No 1, District o

Dresser's Narrative, Epistle to the Clergy of the Southern Child, Elmore Correspondence, Emancipation in W. Indies, by Thome and Kimball, in boards, First Annual Report of the Committee of

Father Ward's Letter. gymen, innnison's Sermon,

Granger's

us Planter.

Immediate, not Gradual Abolition, Jay on Condition of Free People of Color, Liberty, 8vo. Do. 12n Martyr of Freedom, by Beriah Green, Madden to Channing, Martyr Age by H. Martineau, May's Discourse on Follen, Narrative of James Williams, in sheets, Narrative of Riot at Cincinna

Negro Pew, Narrative Life of Thos. Cooper. Power of Congress over the District of Products of Slave Labor, by Charles Mar riott, Roper, Moses Narrative of a Fugitive

Slave, Rights of Colored Men, Reports of Am. Mass., N. Y. and Pa. A. S. Societies, S. Societies, Rural Code of Hayti, Rural Code of Hayti, Reply to Catherine Beecher, by author of Archy Moore, Report on People of Color in Ohio, Revolution Unfinished. Slaveholding Weighed in the Balance, CINQUEZ.

EXCELLENT likenesses of this As on age has been taken, to the order of Mr. Inkert Purvis, of Philadelphia. J. T. HILTON appointed sale agent for the sale of them in Bosen Any persons wishing to procure one or more reparant of the sale of the place of the sale of the sale

HOUR AND THE MAN.

charge of Manshaughter in the third degree death of Andrew J. Davis, late of Northboro in the city of St. Louis, on the first day of Jun By Thomas S. Nelson, a member of the 8

BY Harriet Martineau, in 2 vols. For sale, 1331-2 Washington-street, by Saxton & Pen March 19.

TRIAL OF DARNES A FULL and accurate report of the Trial of W. Darnes, on an indictment found by the Grundy of St. Louis County, at the September Te 1840, of the Criminal Court of said County, of

VOL. XI.---N

By Thomas S Aven Bar, second edition

1. The Trade supplied.

This day published and for sale by SAXTONA
PEIRCE, Booksellers and Publishers, 133 1.2 Was,
March 3. PHRENOLOGY.

GUIDE TO SELF KNOWLEDGE THE fundamental powers of the human mind by tically applied, as manifested through the brain seven degrees of development, with introduced

observations and remarks illustrative of the science Phrenology, by T. H. Pons.

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over the converted.

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THE subscriber manufactures and keeps consinter for sale, a full assortment of BOYS HATE CAPS, and BELTS of every style and price. In readers of this paper are respectfully invited but at 173 Washington-street.

W. M. SHUTE, 3gest.

Garden and Farm Seeds. WARRANTED THE GROWTH OF 1840 FOR SALE AT THE SEED STORE NO. 45 NORTH MILE KET STREET, BOSTON.

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The assortment of Garden Seeds comprises em variety of seeds that is worthy of cultivation.

Seeds by the quantity, assorted to suit the differ

Seeds by the quantity, associated markets.

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Rye, Barley, Corn, &c &c. &c Farmers who intend to change their seed, are in ed to call and examine.
Flower Seeds, Roots, Shrues, Vines in Trees of all kinds furnished to order.

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THE Academical Year commences the second Ma day in September, and consists of four que eleven weeks each. The vacation at the close year is five weeks; the others one week each.
Mr. and Mrs. Mack have been engaged in te several years, and devote themselves to the education of their pupils. They have a house lie expressly for the accommodation of about raum purils, in a pleasant and healthy situation. The are assisted by the best teachers of Music, Drawd and modern languages, and by assistant teacher are reside in the family.

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BOARD—(Due in advance.) for one year, \$150 for one quarter—summer or fall, \$45—winter or \$250. Turrios, (per quarter) English or Clases, \$15; Instrumental Music, with use of inst \$20; cultivation of the voice and singing, Miss Young, who boards in the family,) \$5 ing, \$8; painting in water colors, \$15; teacher, by Vautis, from England. Teacher of Italian and Fred Mr. Lanza, from Italy. Miss Cushing, Ass Principal. Miss Sanger, Assistant Pupil. D. MACK, Principal Cambridge, March 10, 1840.

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FA. LLOYD GARRI

CONGI Speech of Mr. Gi Toon the proposition of ...
Carolina, to appropriate
dollars for the removal,
such of the Seminole Chi surrender for emigration House of Representatives,

[CONCL

Sir, I fully agree with the affairs. This purchase p, and sanctioned by the n, and saled the count ar, has placed the count has tarnished our nation anded the feelings of the stion, as to the propried de on the 1st of May, lade on the 1st of Alay, leptember previous, Gene LL Bourneville, commar ors, says:—'In addition ey (the Choctaws) will reperty they capture.— eminoles) are rich in he reek warriors received bet ousand dollars for their at, some eight months to showing that the Cree nived their pay, the proproubted. I think, however of Indian affairs had goo ome excitement might are y which you and I, and o ion of the people of thi olders, and purchasers of At page 74 of the docum of these Seminole negroes a Bay, after being received by order of General Jesu housand dollars. The list housand dollars. The ex, and description of eac o present it to the people ample of the manner in v carried on under color of the list is of great length extract only. It is in the

Molly, 3 years, Fo 1 year, This short extract conte This short extract continuous children, apparently of on six years of age. These by our officers as 'publication people of the free S world, think of this kind I have no doubt that many quire for the mother of question, I cannot answe name of Elsy, aged twee daughter of Fanny. I should be should mother escaped the fangs slave-catchers. But the question recurs. I have, for more than a lying in my drawer, cal

War for information resp

hour I have had no opport regular course of business

success by offering it at not have been observed by the last session of the last

nted to this House,

5 years,

xtract only.

NAME.

nese same negroes, cant ors, of their agent, and he gives pretty good evidents. This occurred in der of General Jesup rece erty was in September pr tion of that order was on the time of Watson's applesup's letter to Col. War riors had received between bears date on the 17th of these are official documer of their dates. There is in regard to price. Gen 1837, that these warriors tween fourteen and fifteer Watson says, and gives that he paid to these a May following. Now, if paid for those slaves, they slave trading than they essaction with the white these are official documer saction with the white circumstance I will ment the Commissioner of Indi Secretary of War, that fi secretary of War, that is sume the relation of slav tensive excitement, parti-here and elsewhere was s of slavery; while Watso only eight days afterward Commissioner of Indian cretary of War an order to deliver these negroes to deliver these negroes the Creek warriors; while tions, one would think the tions, one would think the owned the negroes, altho-

possession of our troops 1837, and kept at the pub after, the supposed purch Sir, this transaction is

have read to the committe but the whole, I think, is

documents before us. I press it as an opinion, fo is true, but it is neverthe own mind in regard to that after the purchase b of September, and the s War, on the 8th Octob these negroes at the exp months, and transporting orable Secretary began the public would justify bably felt that my friend Slade,) or the gentleman way. (Mr. Gatte) way, (Mr. Gates,) might en' (to use the work Indian affairs) 'the public is so sensitive upon the cially as it was ascertain appropriation of money that would seem to have Difficulties appear to have and I think his feelings and I think his feelings letter to General Arbuc is which, speaking of the very emphatic language A BELIGATE AND DIFF time, Mr. Watson, being from his statements, per Government to purchase Government to purchase assured that the Indian The contract was accord with the agent of the Co

with the agent of the Ci Watson, paid the \$14,60 ble Secretary from his of tion from the purchase The purchase was effect approbation of high off midst of a Christian co-der that I may be under chase and sale of the sla-patience of the Compiler patience of the Committee story of their travels a were sent from Florida i of the 6th Sept. 1837, to a pretended claim, set up gia, who insisted that